The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 15. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Wardens and Vestrymen Elected for the Ensuing Year

THE SUNDAYS AFTER EASTER

April 15th. First Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday)

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon,

11:45, Sunday School session,

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

Meetings: A meeting of the newly elected Vestry will be held in the Rectory on Monday evening, April 16th, at 7.30.

The Ladies' Guild on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; a full attendance is desired as important business is to come before the meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Parish Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary (postponed on account of last Friday being Good Friday) will be held on Friday afternoon, at half past two; the Junior Auxiliary, on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, in the Parish House.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN ELECTED

At the Annual parish meeting held in the Parish House on Easter Monday at three o'clock, the following were elected to serve as Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year: M. N. Willits, Senior Warden; Jefferson B. Foard, Jr., Warden. Vestrymen, Wm. D. Bradford, J. Gaylord Bradgon, Joseph Biggs, Frederick Brady, Joseph Hanson, George V. Peverly, Wm. G. Lockwood.

At the meeting of the newly elected Vestry on Monday evening, April 16th., delegates to the Diocesan Convention will be elected. The Convention meets this year in St. Andrews' Parish, Wilmington, Delaware, on May 9th.

SUNDAYS AFTER EASTER

There are five Sundays after Easter, falling within the great forty days that came between our Lord's Resurrection and His ascending from Mount Olivet to the skies. He passed forty days, appearing at times to His disdiples, and giving them those instructions which should prepare them to organize His Church, and go abroad upon their missions to the world. The first of these Sundays (1st, after Easter day) is called Low Sunday, because it was a custom among the ancients, upon the first Sunday after Easter day, to repeat some parts of the solemnity of that great festival; whence this Sunday took the name of Low Sunday, being celebrated as a feast, though of a lower degree than Easter day itself.

An item from the Rector's private record book, April 8th. Celebrated the Holy Communion, thrice, (once in private) preached three times, made two sick calls, and administered Infant baptism.

THE PENSION FUND

The Pension Fund has reached and exceed the minimum reserve fund of Five Million set upon as necessary to put the plan into operation by March 1st, by the sum of $1,283,000. But there is no need for the pledges, gifts and collections to stop. EVERY ADDED DOLLAR says Bishop Lawrence, "means a stronger system, better efficiency, richer beneficenea. The last dollar is as valuable as the first." A work will be begun now that a great work has been done and if the good work is kept up by the vestries and congregations and individuals.

We are unable as yet to give the amount collected in the Lenten Mite Boxes because they have not all been returned. But it is a marvel what the children of the Church can do in the aggregate-every cent raised by them goes to help the cause of Missions. Here are some of the things accomplished in recent years: the opening of St. Stephen's Hospital, Fort Yukon, Alaska, the only place between Dawson and Tanana, a distance of 700 miles: the beginning of the little hospital and dispensary, so sorely needed, at Cape Mount, Africa.

The remarkable group of buildings at Sagada, Philipine Islands; and the great work for the Church in Porto Rico, to name only a few. Remembering all this, we know, as we always have known that Christianity can never depart from this poor old bruised world of ours. Now are the days of revelation, when we begin to see, through the veil of medival despostism and tyranny, gleams of His Glorious Light, which must shine more and more unto the Perfect Day.

Don't Sigh For Yesterday

Why weep, why moan, why sit and groan for days of long ago, for halos cast in golden past, in Maytime's gentle glow. Though days of old were days of gold, still other hearts are true; still birds are gay as burgeoned May—the same sun shines for you. Orion beams, the crescent gleams in far-off summer skies, and birds still croon in nights of June the olden lullabies. Beyond the ken of mortal men, the past, then should not we be bright and gay this yesterday of days that are to be.

Woodland School

The following pupils of Woodland School were on the Honor Roll for the month of March: Edna Armstrong, James Murray, Irvin Armstrong, Margaret Murray, Laura Blansfield, Lillian Smith, Annie Blansfield, Boyd Armstrong, Lee Murray, Bessie Blansfield.

OBITUARY

MRS. HANNAH M. REYNOLDS

After an illness of several months Mrs. Hannah M. Reynolds, widow of the late William F. Reynolds died at her home in Townsend, Wednesday morning, aged 75 years.

The deceased leaves to mourn her death two sons and two daughters who are Corbit and W. Harman Reynolds of Townsend, Mrs. James A. Money, of near St. Pleasant and Mrs. Viola Harman, also of Townsend.

Funeral services were held at her late home yesterday (Friday) morning at ten o'clock, and interment was made in Townsend M. E. Gemetery.

MRS. SUSAN LEHMAN

Word was received here, Tuesday, by telegram from Los Angeles, Cal., of the death of Mrs. Susan Lehman in that city late Monday night. Mrs. Lehman was born and raised in Middletown, and was a daughter of the late Joseph C. Parker, who during his lifetime conducted a large harness manufactory here. She was twice married, her first husband being the late Dr. John C. Stites, for many years one of the leading dentists of the town. She was married to her present husband one year last February. Mrs. Lehman had been in good health until a few weeks ago, when she began to fail, and was spending the winter in California. In hopes of improving Her death was sudden, as only the day before a letter was received by one of her lady friends which contained a photo of her seated in her auto. Her remains will arrive here on the 6 P. M. train Sunday evening, and will be interred in Forest cemetery, the remains being taken direct to the cemetery from the Station, brief exercises being held at the grave in charge of Dr. F. H Moore. The funeral services will be private.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

Biggest Easter Week in our history quite cleaned out our heavy stocks! Since then we have replenished those stocks, and our busy workers have added many lovely Hat creations. So we are fully equipt to meet every demand of our customers in our Spring trade, for Hats, Suits, Coats or any other Spring Goods you need.

FOGEL & BURSTAN

St. Paul's Church Notes

St. Paul's M. E. Church, Odessa, Sunday, April 15th.

9.45 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session. All teachers and scholars are urged to be present.

6.45 P. M. Epworth League.

7.30 P. M. Evening sermon. Note. The new preacher (H. C. Shipley) will preach at both morning and evening.

Friday evening at 7.30, Prayer meeting.

1st Quarterly Conference, Friday evening, April 27th.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, April 15th, 1917.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are invited to attend the Men's Bible Class, led by the Pastor.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic. "The Lord's Day the Best Day." Neh. 13: 15-22.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

The Easter music, which was so highly appreciated, will be repeated on next Sunday, morning and evening.

The New Castle Presbytery will convene at Smyrna on Monday morning, April 16th, at 10 30 o'clock.

Drawyers Church Odessa

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, topic, "The Call of the Gospel."

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session,

7.00 P. M. Christian Endeavor, leader, Sudler Wallace.

7.30 P. M. A revival service will commence the Rev. Adrian Van Oeveren, of Newark, Del, will deliver the sermon. The Closson sisters will also be present to assist in these meetings, these sweet singers are worth going a distance to hear. Come everybody, you may never have another opportunity. All welcome.

Townsend Primary School

The following pupils deserve special commendation for the past month.

4th grade—Rachel Thornton, Davis Staats, Bradford Naylor, Roland Austin, Horace Vanhorn.

3rd grade—Edna Jones, Katharine Wiggin, Dorothy Hayden, Margaret Schinderwolf.

2nd grade—Clara Vanhorn, Kathaleen Deshane, Mahlon Graves, Edward Pinder.

1st grade—Enos Staats, Marie Hayden, Margaret Baker, Dorothy Wood, Reba Foraker.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Lillian M. Miles was in Baltimore, Md., Wednesday.

Mrs. George H. Johnson spent part of this week in Boston, Mass.

Taylor Barnett, of Wilmington, visited friends here over Sunday.

Miss Mary Price, of McDonough, spent Sunday at her home here

Miss Eliza Hodge, of Elwyn, Pa., visited friends here over Easter Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Merritt entertained Miss E. R. Finley, of Wilmington, on Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother Mrs. Duval Gibbs.

Mrs. J. B. Messick visited her son Dr. W. V. Messick and family, of Smyrna, recently

Mrs. M. B Burris has returned home after a stay with her relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. S. E. Massey has for a guest her sister Mrs. M. H. Smith of Wilmington.

Mrs. Joseph R. Heldmyer was in Philadelphia visiting relatives last Thursday.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Royden E. Wilson.

Mrs Thomas Taylor entertained Mrs. John Deal and Mrs. Eliza Green, on Wednesday.

Miss Helen Jones is spending the week with Miss Buelah Travers, at Easton, Md.

Mr. Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, was the guest of his parents over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Griffith, of Detroit Mich., are visiting their Middletown relatives.

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre had for a guest part of this week Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Foard, of Wilmington, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey had for Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. William F. Lee, of Wilmington.

Miss Mildred Redgrave, of Newark, has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Redgrave

Miss Ruby Whitlock was entertained over Sunday by her sister Mrs. Allen E. Evans at Trainer, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs Thomas Taylor spent last Sunday with her mother Mrs. Isaac Green, at Elkton, Md.

Miss Mildred Vaughan entertained Miss Elizabeth Alexander, of Elkton, Md., over the week-end.

Mrs. Joseph S. Griffith has returned from a visit with her son, J. C. Griffith and wife in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Maurice Burstan and little son, of Chester, Pa., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, visited his parents Mr and Mrs. B F. Gallagher Sunday.

Miss Blanche Deakyne was entertained part of last week by Miss Mabelle Geiselman, of Baltimore, Md.

Miss Clara Frame, of Dover, has been a visitor at the home of her grandmother Mrs. Richard Clayton.

Miss Laura Connellee, of Richmond, Va., spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee

Miss Henrietta Shroeder, of Lancaster, Pa., has been paying Misses Clara and Grace Brady a visit this week.

Miss Mary Lewis, of Sea Bright, N J., has returned after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S E. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. William Green and daughter Mattie, of Philadelphia, spent last week with her sister Mrs. Thomas Taylor.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Caswell are attending the session of the New York Conference, of which Mr. Caswell is a member.

John W. Webb, Jr., of Wilmington, spent several days of this week with his grand-parents Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock

Misses Maude and Elma Deakyne had for week-end guests, Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington, and Miss Lenora Davis, of Townsend.

Mrs. T. A. Webb and niece, Miss Marie Miller, of Philadelphia, spent several days this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock.

Mrs. Thorndyke Roe, of Hallack, Nev., is spending sometime with her grandmother Mrs. M. H. Jones and other relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Jarrell, of Chesapeake City, Md., entertained over the week-end Mr. Lloyd Spicer, of Wilmington, and Miss Ethel Jarrell, of Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds, Mrs. Charles Derrickson and Miss Nellie Rothwell represented Forest Presbyterian Church at the Presbyterial meeting held in Newark this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Foard entertained over Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Evans, and Miss Mary Bryne, of Elkton, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool and family, of McDonough.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. George had for Sunday guests their son, Mr. Clarence George, wife and son, of Atlantic City, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Pennington, near Odessa, and Mr. and Mrs. Earle Pleasanton, near McDonough.

Mrs. Charles Derrickson and Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker were in Dover on Thursday attending a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Palmer Home for Old Folks. Mrs. Derrickson is a member of the Board and Mrs. Hoffecker went as her guest.

Mr. James B. Lockwood and friend, Mr. Shaffer, of New York City, who have spent the winter in St. Augustine, Fla., are spending a few days with Mrs. G. W. Lockwood on their return to New York City. Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Shaffer made the trip in an automobile.

SUMMER SCHOOL

One of the most significant acts of the Legislature was the passage of the bill requiring the State to bear the expenses of teachers who attend the Summer School, which opens at Newark, June 25. This generous act opens out a big opportunity to every teacher to strengthen herself for the tasks of managing her school. Dr. Counts, the director of the Summer School, has mapped out a rich variety of courses, beginning with those subjects of elementary grade and including a large number of courses of collegiate grade. There has also been arranged a cycle of study extending over a period of four years, so that a teacher can advance steadily toward a degree, since the Faculties of Delaware College and of the Women's College have agreed to give credit for courses passed satisfactorily to them in the ten weeks' session.

It is important that every teacher who desires to attend the Summer School and reside at the Women's College, shall write to Professor Mary E. Rich, at once, to engage a room.

State Offers Prizes For Corn

The State Board of Agricultnre continues the usual prizes for corn and potatoes this year, namely, $60.00 for the highest yeild on one acre of corn and three prizes of $40.00, $20.00 and $10.00, for the highest yield in each of the Counties and five prizes for potatoes ranging from $10.00 to $50.00. Farmers who are interested should write to the State Board of Agriculture for full particulars. These prizes have stimulated many farmers to grow bigger and better crops. In addition to the cash prizes a gold medal is given for the best acre of seed corn and a silver medal for the second best acre. The State of Delaware should be a great seed corn State and for this reason the medals are given.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, April 15th, 1917.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. Leader, E. G. Allee

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.

Bird Homes

We want the birds. The farmers want them, as they are their friends. They are very valuable to many. They destroy thousands of destructive insects and worms every year. Let us keep them with us. If you are handy with tools build a bird home. Place it where the birds can nest in it. If you can't build a home one can be purchased cheap at a bird store or elsewhere. Give the birds a home.

Get Out The Flags

This week a few flags were noticed at different places. There is a scarcity of flags. More should be displayed. Put them out. Nail them up some place and let them stay. Educational institutions here keep the flag at the top of the staff; all industries should have the American flag to the breeze. Every house should display the stars and bars, whether large or small, put up the flag.

Dental Services Free

Dr. J. Allen Johnson offers his services to the young men of this community who are contemplating enlisting in the army or navy and who may be rejected as a result of defective teeth. Dr. Johnson would be glad to talk this matter over with our young men who might be able to pass the physical examination if their teeth had been given proper treatment.

Church Social

The members and friends of Forest Presbyterian Church gave a very delightful Social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pool on South Broad Street on Friday evening.

The Electric Hose and Rubber Company, of Wilmington, has perpected a plan whereby the lives of all employees are insured without cost to them for the equivalent of a year's salary, if they have been in the service of the company for a year or longer.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Keep your chickens in your own back yard.

The "clean-up and paint up" campaign is now on.

Brighten the corners of your back yard with flowers.

Your garden this year can be made your friend in need.

It is not what we have, but what we get out of life which makes us happy.

Mrs. Lee Sparks, of Odessa, entertained the 500 card club at her home Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the U. T C. Sewing Circle spent a pleasant time at the home of Miss Elsie R. Jones Wednesday.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the post office for the week ending April 5th, 1917: Mrs. J. K. Adams, Miss Lillian Smith and Samuel Landy.

The beautiful and fragrant arbutus will shortly dot the woods and dells of this county, spreading its fragrance and delighting the eye with its beauty.

Fruit Growers of Smyrna and vicinity are concerned over the cold spell since Sunday. The snow and ice of Monday and the frosts, it is feared, has damaged the buds in many orchards.

The scarcity of farm help has driven the dairymen of this section to the use of milking machines, and during the past week, the local agent has sold four machines. With a machine it is possible to milk one dozen cows an hour.

Mrs. Edward Vaughan has purchased from her sister, Mrs. Elias M. Shallcross her half interest in the farm which was owned by their father, the late Henry L. Nowland, for $25,000 The farm is situated one-half mile from Armstrong's Corner. It contains nearly 500 acres.

The snowstorm Sunday night and early Monday morning hit the shad fishermen hard, not one boat going out on the river. They received another hard jolt Monday when they were informed they would be permitted to fish on the river between the hours of 3 a. m. and 8 p. m. only, on account of the stringent measures being taken in the vicinity of the forts of Delaware. They are also required to report to a patrol boat on duty before going on the river to fish.

Queen Esther Meeting

The April meeting of the Queen Esther Circle was held at the home of Miss Lena Weber, Tuesday evening. During the business meeting very important questions were discussed. The circle is going to have the Delaware College Mandolin Club give a concert in the New Century Club House, next Tuesday evening. A rally of the Queen Esther Circle of the State will be held in the Deaconess Home, Wilmington on Friday, April 27th, and as many members as can of the circle of this town are to attend the rally. There will be both afternoon and evening sessions, and supper will be served at the Home. Two new names Miss Mary E. Boulden and Miss Iva Detriek were added to the circle's roll of members. After the business was transacted a social time was spent, and the committee served delicious refreshments, consisting of deviled eggs, potato salad, lettuce, olives, pickles, sundaes, cake and coffee.

Those present were: Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Elwood I. Banning, Mrs. Royden Wilson, Mrs. Mrs. Nelson Neff, Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel Jr., Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. Mae Moore, Misses Mildred Freeman, Sarah Kates, Orah Spry, Ruby Whitlock, Emily Allee, Anna Denny, Lillian Melvin, Bertha Reed, Lena Weber, Mazie Daniels, Viola Weber, Edna Brynes Mary Boulden, Mary Culver, Marian Armstrong and Odel Gallagher.

Postmasters Under Civil Service

Postmasters of Delaware as elsewhere are effected by the sweeping order issued by Postmasters General Burleson last Saturday, formally placing all first, second and third class postmasters—the highest salaried class in the postal service. Those of the fourth class were already under the provision.

The new order means that appointments of present postmasters will be made permanent, and those now in office will not be required to take a civil service examination.

Burleson's order was issued with President Wilson's approval, and is a substitute for congressional action making it compulsory for all postmasters to be selected through civil service examinations.

Reception for Pastor

A reception was given the pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones and family at Bethesda M. E. parsonage last Monday evening. An interesting brogram was given, consisting of readings and music, and addresses by Rev. E. W. Caswell and Martin B. Burris, which were feelingly responded to by Mr. Jones. Refreshments were served,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT

About a month ago the Scribe on a sudden, resolved to take a few weeks' vacation in Wilmington, and while there have some patching up of an old injury.

Of course, all this is devoid of interest for your readers, and would not have been mentioned, but for a pleasing incident to which it lead, and since this incident concerns the Editor of the Transcript and his kind and efficient corps of workers, ladies and gentlemen, the Scribe may be pardoned for trenching so far upon your valuable space as to tell about it.

A day or two after the customary ether "tare," when the Scribe, thanks to his little scratches, was feeling not at all ecstatic, one of those white-robed nurses wearing a tiny pancake of a cap—sometimes, true angels of mercy lacking only wings to be altogether heavenly—came up to his cot, carrying in her arms a long paper box, with a bit of green fern spray visible at the top.

"Some flowers for you, Mr. Scribe," placing in his hand a card bearing the legend, "Mr. Fouracre and The Transcript employees."

The Scribe's mental machinery was working badly about that time—no sleep for days—and he perhaps didn't know "just where he was at." Then, too, feeling about half dead anyway, when he heard the words, "flowers," and dimly caught sight of the lovely bouquet of two dozen pink and white carnations, he perhaps got a trifle rattled, and thought only of the floral offerings they bring a fellow after the undertaker has been there!

"Flowers for me!" he murmured.

"That can't be, I'm not dead yet!"

Then with the fuller return of his scattered wits, it delightfully dawned upon his lonely, tormented soul that here was a blessed exception to the usual custom of bestowing fragrant blooms to lighten the gloom of the cold, white coffined face—a gift of sweet, smiling flowers for the living Scribe!

So, Mr. Editor, at risk of unduly trespassing upon your space and patience, the Scribe takes this occasion to express to yourself and to those thotfully kind friends, his deep appreciation of the unexpected remembrance, whose beauty of color and fragrance of breath cheered him thru many dreary hours of pain and ennui.

What a happy conjunction of sound sense and fine Christian sentiment—this bestowing those lovely flowers to cheer the living, rather than to lay them in sweet mockery alongside some sightless face, taking its long, last slumber!

Once more, the Scribe wishes to speak his lively recognition of the dainty compliment, and to assure the kind donors all, that the perfume of the gracious deed itself will endure long after the sweet fragrance of the beautiful carnations has departed.

Gratefully,

The Scribe.

DANCE FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A very delightful dance was given for the younger set at the Century Club on Monday evening. Pool's Orchestra furnished the music.

Some of those present were: Mrs. Bessie Battaile, Miss Elizabeth Battaile, Miss Louise Clift, Miss Lucy Griffith, Allen Johnson, Hodgson Cliff, of near Sassafras, Md.; George Hearn, of Washington, D. C; William Miller, of Newark; Newlin Mitchell, of Wilmington; Miss Alice Brown, of Odessa; Miss Clara Frame, of Dover; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Warren, Mrs. H. D Roberts, Mrs. G. B. Pearson, Mrs. Cuthbert S. Green, Miss Helen Shallcross, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, Mrs. C. E. Pool, Mrs. H. A. Pool, Mrs. F. R. Pool, Misses Leone Ladley, Grace Carpenter, Hattie Cochran, Margaret Evans, Clara Brady, Letitia Pool, Lydia Redgrave, Margaret Pleasanton, Grace Brady, Helen McWhorter, Messrs. Hugh Brown, Allen Johnson, Edwin McDowell, Harry Roberts, Harry Segelken, Roger Lockwood, Gilbert Pleasanton, Frank McWhorter, Frank Tyson, Shelley Meyers, Jefferson Pool, and Charles Meyers, of Middletown.

Installs New Boiler

Owing to the increase of business, the Middletown Farms Company, are replacing the 50 horse-power boiler with a much larger one. The new boiler arrived Sunday and weighs 19½ tons. Contractors are now busy making the changes. The increase in the ice cream business of the company made the change necessary.

Mandolin Club to Give Concert

The Queen Esther Circle will have the Delaware College Mandolin Club including an elocutionist to give a concert in the New Century Club House, next Tuesday evening. Tickets are now on sale at W. S. Letherbury's store. Reserved seats 35 cents. General admission 25 cents.

Engagement Announced

The engagement has been announced of Miss Agnes Bertha Crowley, sister of Father Crowley, and Mr. David Edward Williams, of Boston, Mass. The marriage will take place in June in St. Joseph's R. C. Church.

RED CROSS MEMBERS

This Commnnity Has Responded Notably to the Cause

AN ENROLLMENT OF ABOUT 100

The following are the names of the persons who have become members of the Red Cross Society, recently organized here:

Miss Marian Armstrong, Dr. Norman L. Beale, Mrs. Norman L. Beale, Miss Mary Beasten, Miss Eugenia Beasten, Mr. W. D. Bradford, Mrs. W. D. Bradford, Miss Clara Brady, Miss Ethel Brady, Miss Grace Brady, Miss Helen Brady, Mrs. William J. Bryson, Mrs. G. F. Brady, Miss Josephine Biggs, Mrs. R. T. Cann, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, Miss Patton Cochran, Miss Josephine Cochran, Mrs. R. R Cochran, Mrs. Richard Clayton, Miss May Clayton, Dr. W. S. P. Combs, Mrs. W. S. P. Combs, Mrs. W. T. Connellee, Mrs. J. F. Deakyne, Mrs. Charles Derrickson, Mrs. J. D. Eliason, Miss Lydia Eliason, Mr. H. C Ellison, Mrs. H. C. Ellison, Miss Anne B. Ellison, Miss Susan M. Ellison, Mr. J. B. Foard, Mrs. J. B. Foard, Mrs. S. B. Foard, Mrs. Abram Fogel, Miss Laura Fogel, Mrs. Cuthbert S. Green, Mrs. Adelle C. Green, Mrs. E. C. Green, Mrs. J. C. Green, Mrs. M. A. Hall, Mr. Joseph Hanson, Miss Ida V. Howell, Miss Mary Hutchin, Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker, Miss June Johnson, Mrs. Edward Ladley. Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis, Mrs. D. W. Lewis, Miss Blanche Lockwood, Miss Marie Lockwood, Mrs. Boyd McCoy, Mrs. Thomas McCoy, Miss Helen McDowell, Mrs. J. F. McWhorter, Miss Helen McWhorter, Miss Lillian Melvin, Miss Katherine C. W. Mills, Dr. Frances H. Moore, Mrs. F. H. Moore, Frances H. Moore, Jr., Mrs. R. L. Naudain, Mrs. H. S. Newman, Mrs. G. B. Pearson, Mrs. G V Peverley, Miss Charlotte Peverley, Mrs. H. A. Pool, Mrs. C. E. Pool, Mrs. F. R. Pool, Miss Mary A. Pool, Miss Letitia Pool, Miss Elizabeth Price, Mrs Edward Reynolds, Miss Nellie Rothwell, Miss Mary Rothwell, Miss Ada Scott, Mrs. James Shallcross, Mrs. Thirza Shallcross, Miss Helen Shallcross, Mr. J. L. Shepherd, Mrs. J. L. Shepherd, Miss Jessie Shepherd, Mrs. John B. Spicer, Mrs. E. M. Vaughan, Mrs. J. E Walls, Miss Clara Willits, Mrs. James L. Warren, Mrs. M. N. Willits.

Revival Announcement

It is hoped that much good will be accomplished in the Revival meetings, which begin next Sabbath, April 15th, in Drawyers Church, at Odessa. The pastor, Rev. E. A. McLaury, is assisted by the famous Clossen sisters, of Independence, Iowa. These talented singers are consecrated Christian workers who have been associated with Dr. Joel S. Gilfillan in evangelistic services for several seasons in Delaware. They have just closed a very successful series of revival meetings at Lewes, Del., where there was a large number of conversions. Do not fail to hear these sweet singers. Preaching on Sabbath night by the Rev. Adrian Van Oeveren. Service begins at 7.30 o'clock.

Century Club Notes

In the absence of Mrs. Eleanor B. Rosa, who was to have given a talk on "Prison Reform," at the Century Club on Tuesday afternoon, the members gave an interesting program. Mrs. G. W. Lockwood read of the "Patriotic Demonstration" in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hoffecker read, "The Twelfth Joke" (the joke being that none of us can repeat "The Star Spangled Banner" by heart); Miss Townsend read, "Danger from German Invasion"; Miss Hutchin gave the President's Message. The members tried to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" without the words, but sadly failed. Now they think they had better learn their own National song. Tea was served.

Delaware Called Diamond State

It's called the Diamond State because—it is the Diamond State; its name was not a child of chance; 'twas so decreed by taste. Its rivers gleam like diamonds as enchantingly they run, and dew drops turned to diamonds, gleams in the morning sun. The diamond backs, a food of gods, ply its pellucid bays, and diamonds live where ocean old, hurls back its silver sprays. And winnowing adown the shore, beneath the vaulted skies, are birds of diamond plumage, and our girls have diamond eyes. The Frost King powders diamond dust upon our garnered sheaves; our poker players carry packs of diamonds up their sleeves

April Month of War

In the history of the United States, it is a coincidence that all of its leading wars but one have begun in April. The war of 1812 was started in June, but the Revolution began April 19, 1775; the Black Hawk War April 21, 1831; the Mexican War April 24, 1846; and the Spanish-American War April 21, 1898. And the formal beginning of the Teuto-American War is in April, which indicates that the fever of Mars stirs the human breast during April as strongly as do budding love and poetic sonnets.

PRESIDENT'S WAR PROCLAMATION

Notification That War Is on Flashed By Wireless to all Naval Vessels and Stations.

Washington.—Good Friday, of the year 1917, will be memorable in the history of this country, for at 18 minutes past 1 o'clock, President Wilson signed the joint resolution by which this country declares war with Germany.

The instant Mr. Wilson's pen left the paper a messenger rushed from his office and gave the signal to the Navy Department. The next moment a telegram over the signature of the Secretary of the Navy was sent to every naval station and fleet commander in every part of the world where there is an American ship, announcing the declaration of war. This means, of course, that every American ship now has her decks cleared for action for the possibilities of meeting a German submarine or a German raider. The warships of the German Navy are assembled at Kiel.

Defense against the enemy without and within was organized at once. The President and his Cabinet, at their first war meeting, went over war plans of a magnitude such as the United States, in all its history, has never known.

Washington.—The President this afternoon issued the following proclamation to the American people, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government:

"By the President of the United States.

"A proclamation.

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day, 'that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared.'

"Whereas, it is provided by section four thousand and sixty-seven of the revised statutes, as follows: 'Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;'

Whereas, by sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes further provision is made relative to alien enemies.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace; and, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such section of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Regulations For Aliens.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

Must Not Approach Forts.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threats against the government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures of policy of the United States, or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the States or territories or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in or to enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by executive order as a prohibited area, in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President, and except under such limitations or restrictions as the Persident may prescribe.

Need Permit To Leave.

"8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace and safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States, if so required by the President.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

Subject To Summary Arrest.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or the States or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President.

"Robert Lansing.

"Secretary of State."

AMERICANS IN FRANCE READY.

Many Send Offers To Enlist To Embassy At Paris.

Paris.—Although no recruiting station has been opened in Paris, the American Embassy has received numerous offers to enlist from American residents in Paris or by letter and telegram from those residing in other parts of France. Members of the French Cabinet called upon Ambassador Sharp to pay their respects in honor of the entrance of the United States into the war. The Ambassador also received many congratulatory letters from eminent Frenchmen.

GOLD MEDALS FOR AMERICANS.

Awarded By Italy To Page, Carnegie and Rev. Walter Lowrie.

Rome (via Paris).—Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, notified Ambassador Page that gold medals had been awarded to the Ambassador, the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the American church here, and Andrew Carnegie for their relief work at the time of the Avezzano earthquake in 1915.

112 KILLED AND 121 ARE INJURED

Scores of Girls Die in Eddystone Shell Factory Explosion

FIRE ADDS TO THE HORROR

Thirty Thousand Shells For Russian Government Explode In Big Factory In Which More Than 300 Persons, 80 Per Cent. Women and Girls, Are At Work—Shock Felt In Philadelphia.

Chester, Pa. — One hundred and twelve persons, most of them women and girls, are known to have lost their lives, and 121 were injured by a series of terrific explosions in the shrapnel building of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, at Eddystone, one mile from this city. Many of the injured were mortally hurt, and it is feared the final death list will reach 150, while others probably will be maimed for life.

How many of the 300 or more employes in the building, in which was stored approximately 30,000 shells, escaped, is almost beyond conception, as there was scarcely a fragment of the structure left intact. Fire added to the horror, and most of the bodies were so badly charred that identification was impossible.

In the absence of any official statement many theories as to the cause of the disaster, one of the worst ever experienced in this section, were advanced. Rumors of plots and arrests of persons both inside and outside of the plant were numerous, but all lacked confirmation.

Twenty Philadelphia detectives were sent to Eddystone soon after the explosion on a rumor that it was the result of a plot. After spending several hours investigating they reported that they had learned from officials of the corporation who had made an investigation that a quantity of shrapnel had been placed near a radiator and the heat might easily have exploded it. Their opinion is that the explosion was purely accidental and they scout the suggestion that it was the result of a plot. A canvass of the police stations in the vicinity and inquiries among officials of the company failed to reveal that any arrests had been made.

Accident, Says Official.

One official of the corporation in discussing the probable cause of the explosion declared that he did not believe there was more than one-half a ton of powder in the building at one time and that this never was in bulk. "The powder was kept in a magazine on the banks of the creek," this official said, "and was carried to the building in cans that hold about two gallons. From these cans it would be distributed to the workers, who used gauges to fill the shrapnel shells. So far as we have been able to learn there were only three explosions. Two of these were comparatively light, but the third was terrific, so powerful that a boathouse 350 yards away was demolished."

The explosion, which was felt in Philadelphia, a distance of 15 miles, occurred about 10 o'clock in what is known as the "10-F" building, a two-story structure, 75 by 300 feet. In this building time fuses were prepared, more than 80 per cent. of the workers being women and girls. Probably 50 men and boys were employed in the building at the time of the blast and the majority of them escaped.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, insisted that the explosion could be traced only to an accident or carelessness on the part of the persons within the building. He ridiculed the idea of German plotters, saying that 200 armed guards picket the plant day and night and that no plotter could have had access to the building without the knowledge of Capt. Walter Wilhelm, the general manager and vice-president of the munitions company.

S. S. NEW YORK STRIKES MINE.

It Proceeded Under Own Steam and Docks At Liverpool.

Washington.—The American liner New York struck a mine five miles off Liverpool bar. No casualties were reported. The vessel later proceeded to Liverpool.

Consul Washington, at Liverpool, reporting the incident to the State Department, said:

"The American liner New York struck a mine 7.40 P. M. five miles off Liverpool bar. Company reports passengers landed at Liverpool, except four who are still on the ship. No casualties. Vessel proceeded under her own steam."

FOOD MOBILIZING URGED.

National Agricultural Society To Take Early Action.

Washington. — Need of mobilizing the nation's food resources was the chief topic for discussion at a special meeting here of the National Agricultural Society. Members from various parts of the country were in attendance. The program called for addresses by James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture; Theodore N. Vail and Governor Stuart of Virginia.

100 GERMANS ARRESTED.

Others To Be Apprehended, But Situation Is Encouraging.

Washington. — Gratifying reports have been made to the Department of Justice from its agents in all parts of the country on the behavior of Germans and German-Americans following the declaration of a state of war between the two nations. While about 100 special arrests have been ordered and others are expected, Attorney-General Gregory said that so far the situation is very encouraging.

DRIVE THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES

Sweeping British Success in Gigantic Struggle

11,000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Furious Snowstorms Fail To Retard Tremendous Offensive Movement, the British Pushing Their Lines.

London.—In the face of heavy snowstorms and in places strong resistance by the Germans, the British have pushed their lines as far as Monchy-Le-Prex, five miles east of Arras, and made further important gains on Vimy Ridge.

The official statement from British headquarters describing the operations now in progress on the Arras-Lens line, reports the capture up to Tuesday evening of 11,000 prisoners, including 235 officers, more than 100 guns, including heavy guns up to eight inches, 60 trench mortars and 163 machine guns.

Inferno is loose on the west front, a thousand fold more hellish than that which Dante visualized—yet it is but the prelude to the twentieth century battle, the last bloody word in the world war in which Britons and Teutons are grappling for victory—and peace.

Upon a 50-mile front—from Lens down to the gates of St. Quentin—they are locked in the supreme struggle for mastery. As dusk settled upon the battlefield the British, after 36 hours of steady smashing ahead, were still the masters of the initiative, were still victoriously rushing on in ceaseless storming waves, ripping wider and wider gashes into the Teuton wall of steel and iron. In the fore are still the Canadians, heroes of Vimy Ridge, the capture of which made possible the "big push" now under way.

Teuton Reserves.

But everywhere the Teuton backbone is being stiffened by endless columns of reserves rushed to the endangered lines. "They did not break through," the German War Office announced, though admitting heavy losses to two divisions—40,000 men. But Sir Douglas Haig is determined to break through.

GUARDS SHOOT TWO MEN.

Foreigners Failed To Halt When Commanded.

Shamokin, Pa. — Two foreigners, crossing a railroad bridge near an anthracite colliery, who failed to halt when commanded by a National Guardsman on duty there, were shot, one of them dying shortly afterward. The other was not seriously wounded.

PLOT PHILIPPINES FAILS.

Natives Cold To German Agent, Who Is Arrested.

Manila.—The former German Vice-Consul at Cebu, C. Andre, was arrested as a measure of precaution. For three months rumors have connected him with a plot to foment an insurrection among the Filipinos. Officials say he made no headway.

WILSON TO KING ALBERT.

Congratulates Him On Birthday And Mentions Entering War.

Washington.—President Wilson sent a cablegram to King Albert of Belgium congratulating him on his birthday and referring to the entrance of the United States into the world war. The message will not be made public until it has had time to reach the King.

VILLA MOVING ON U. S.

Murgula Reports Force Of 3,000 On Way To Border.

Juarez, Mexico.—Francisco Villa is moving rapidly toward the American border with 3,000 troops, General Francisco Murgula announced before leaving for Casas Grandes with 4,000 de facto troops to carry out an enveloping movement against Villa.

U-BOAT FAILURE MEANS END.

Socialist Paper Says All Knew This From Start.

Amsterdam.—The Chemnitz Socialist paper, Volkstimme, frankly admits that if the unrestricted submarine war should prove a failure Germany is lost. "We all knew this on the day unrestricted submarine war was announced," adds the paper.

DEADLOCK IN GALICIA.

Teutons Attack Slavs Six Times, Then Fall Back.

Petrograd.—Heavy fighting between Russia and Teutonic troops took place in Northern Galicia in the district to the south of Brody. The War Office statement reports six attacks on the Russian lines, after heavy artillery fire, the last attack carrying a portion of the Russian trenches. The position was completely restored later, however.

MAY INTERN AMERICANS.

Germans Said To Plan Holding Those Of Military Age.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague, says: "A frontier correspondent asserts that he understands General von Bissing, the German Governor-General in Belgium, intends to order the internment of all Americans between the ages of 17 and 45 living in Belgium. The correspondent adds that they will be sent to Western Germany, probably to Aix-la-Chapelle."

FIRST NEWS TO COME FROM FLEET

Loan of $3,000,000,000 to Be Made to Allies.

LATIN AMERICA LINING UP

Balance Of Issue For Army and Navy Total Of $5,000,000,000 Agreed Upon By Leaders Of Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying America's war bill, so far as possible, while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise 50 per cent of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

$3,000,000,000 To Allies.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of $1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the $5,000,000,000 bond issue, authorization for which will be sought of Congress this week. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of war, under this program, would be $6,750,000,000.

Of the $5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, $3,000,000,000, would be loaned to the Entente Allies. The entire issue, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

To Take No Chances.

After the Entente Governments have been granted the loan, the plan is to hold the remaining $2,000,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000, to be applied, as necessary, on the cost of the military and naval establishments and other war expenses of the United States. Indications are that, with the new war revenue measures in effect, the full amount, $2,000,000,000, would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

WAR ON THE ENEMY WITHIN THE GATES.

Washington.—The nation has now settled down to "watch the fleet" as President Wilson, his executive lieutenants and the Congress prepared for the long drive to carry out the stupendous war plans which have been agreed upon. The first real "war news," Washington believes, will come from "somewhere in the Atlantic," where the American grand fleet is under war orders shrouded in mystery. No word as to the disposition of a single unit of the fleet will be given out at the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels said, until there is definite news of actual occurences. The censorship will be rigidly maintained until an actual engagement of some sort has taken place, and even then the announcement may be delayed. Meantime America's naval force is at sea ready for action, whether it be against the submarine menace that strikes in the dark or German raiders skulking in the byways of the Seven Seas.

FRANCE SALUTED BY U. S. AS PARTNER IN WARFARE.

Washington.—In response to President Poincare's congratulations upon the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson sent this message:

"In this trying hour, when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialistic Germany.

"It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the Western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity.

"We stand as partners of the noble democracies whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedm of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people, I salute you and your illustrious countrymen."

STANDS WITH U. S.

Rio Janeiro.—At a Cabinet council it was decided that Brazil should sever her relations with Germany. The Government issued a declaration late this evening announcing that it supported the position of the United States in reference to Germany.

FAMOUS FRIGATES' NAMES GIVEN TO NEW U. S. CRUISERS.

Washington. — Names of historic naval vessels were given to the five battle cruisers being built for the navy. They will be called the Saratoga, Constellation, Constitution, Ranger and Lexington, after the famous frigates of the first American Navy.

The ancient frigates Constellation and Constitution will be known hereafter as the Old Constellation and the Old Constitution.

JAPANESE OFFER TO FIGHT UNDER U. S. FLAG.

San Francisco.—Japanese of California are making plans to aid the American Red Cross in the war, under the auspices of the Japanese Association of America, according to officials of the organization.

Many Japanese who have had military training in Japan are ready to enlist under the Stars and Stripes, officials said.

Mexico has 15,000 miles of railway.

AUSTRIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS

Seizure of Interned Ships In America Follows.

NEXT MOVE MAY BE WAR

Turks and Bulgars May Follow Lead. Spain To Take Over American Interests In Austria.

Washington. — Austria - Hungary, ranging herself unreservedly with Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, precipitating a situation which generally is expected here to lead to war.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Austrian charge, asked the State Department for passports for himself, his staff and the Austrian consular force in this country, and simultaneously, American Minister Stovall reported from Berne that Austria had announced the break in relations to the American Embassy in Vienna.

Austrian Ships Seized.

Immediately the Treasury Department ordered the seizure of all Austrian merchant ships in American harbors. The Austrian crews were taken off and sent to immigration stations and American guards put on board. The measure was explained as purely one of police caution, but it is realized that it may be interpreted by Austria as an act of war. In a similar situation after the break with Germany, no ships were seized until a state of war actually had been declared.

Whether Bulgaria and Turkey are preparing to follow suit still is unknown, but officials generally believe that sooner or later they will do so.

Consuls Ordered Out.

Telegrams prepared a week ago in anticipation of the development have been sent to American diplomatic and consular officials abroad instructing them to wind up their conduct of Entente interests in Austria, and of Austrian interests in Entente countries. Spain will take over American interests in Austria and Sweden will assume Austrian interests here.

Safe conducts for the former Austrian officials on their trip home will be sought at once from the British and French Governments.

Vienna Gave Warning.

In a statement reviewing these negotiations, the State Department revealed that on April 1, before President Wilson went before Congress to ask for declaration of a state of war with Germany, Austria served notice that such a declaration would mean a break between the Washington and Vienna Governments.

U. S. Not To Force War.

Although war with Austria is thought now to be a practical certainty. President Wilson is described as having no intention of forcing it. He has taken no steps to formally notify Congress of the break in relations. The belief is that the President will not ask Congress to declare a state of war unless some overt act against the United States is committed.

RICHARD OLNEY DEAD.

Was Secretary Of State Under President Cleveland.

Boston.—Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Grover Cleveland, died at his home here.

Mr. Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835. His father was a textile manufacturer and banker. In the years following his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1858, Mr. Olney won high distinction in his profession and became an authority on matters of probate, trust and corporation law.

CUBAN NAVY ACTIVE.

Now Patrolling the Caribbean For Possible Raiders.

New York.—Cuban gunboats, which have established a sweeping patrol of the Cuban coast and contiguous waters, have been given orders to fire on sight at any craft suspected of aiding German raiders or seeking to find bases for German submarines in or near Cuba.

U. S. SHIP TORPEDOED.

Steamer Seward Sunk Without Warning In Mediterranean.

Washington.—The American steamer Seward was reported torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, in a dispatch to the State Department from Consul Gaulin at Marseilles. All of the crew of 31 were said to have been saved.

GIVES DESTROYER TO U. S.

Alfred Du Pont Having One Built Along Entirely New Lines.

Wilmington, Del. — Alfred I. du Pont has announced his intention of turning over to the Government a submarine destroyer of a new type now under construction at Bristol, R. I., which is pronounced by experts to be one of the most efficient yet conceived.

Filipinos Are Loyal; Pledge Services.

Manila.—Filipino veterans of the revolution are pledging their loyalty and co-operation to Governor General Harrison. The authorities are registering Germans. The German Club here has been closed. Sailors from the German vessels at Cebu and Zamboang have been confined to camps as a measure of precaution.

Sounds travel through dry air at the rate of 60 feet a second; through water at 240 feet a second, and in steel wire at 17,130 feet a second.

TAKE OVER VESSELS

United States Authorities Seize German Ships.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN CHARGE

Action Follows Almost Immediately After Passage by Congress of Resolution Declaring That a State of War Exists.

New York, April 6.—Seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, followed quickly. In a few hours United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It was understood that the move did not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held as a measure of safety. There was no announcement as to whether the government should take over the ships for its use and pay for them after the war.

German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

Since the president delivered his war message to congress these ships had been under a heavy guard stationed by the collector of the port.

Their officers have said that, lying at their docks since the beginning of the war, these vessels have become so fouled and their slips so choked with mud that it would have been virtually impossible for them to get away unless they were extricated by dredges.

At various times there had been reports that the machinery and boilers had been wrecked by their German crews, but of this there was no official confirmation.

Chancellor McGovern, after boarding the North German Lloyd steamer Whilehad at New London, said that its engines were apparently in good condition.

The ships taken over, ports in which they were seized, and their tonnage and value, are as follows:

	Tonnage.	Value.
NEW YORK.		
Pr. Grant	18,072	$1,244,480
Pr. Lincoln	18,168	1,246,840
Vaterland	54,283	8,000,000
Nassovia	3,962	99,000
Armenia	5,464	135,400
Bohemia	8,416	209,529
Pisa	4,967	125,920
Pennsylvania	13,333	641,080
Harburg	4,472	117,480
Magdeburg	4,497	.....
Adamsturm	5,000	126,360
Matador (bark)	1,468	.....
Geo. Washington	25,570	5,500,000
Kaiser Wilhelm II	19,361	4,000,000
Fried. der Grosse	10,771	900,000
Prinzess Irene	10,893	1,250,000
Grosser Kurfuerst	13,102	1,500,000
Barbarossa	10,983	1,250,000
Hamburg	10,531	556,800
Koenig Wilhelm II	9,410	230,500
Allemania	4,630	99,000
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650	316,340
Prinz Joachim	4,760	319,240
Portonia	2,778	69,760
Maia	2,555	65,400
Clara Mennig	1,685	40,200
Indra (ship)	1,746	.....
BOSTON.		
Amerika	22,622	1,545,000
Cincinnati	16,530	1,190,000
Koeln	7,409	286,460
Kronprinz'n Cecilie	19,503	3,000,000
Ockenfels	5,621	141,720
Wittekind	5,640	141,280
BALTIMORE.		
Bulgaria	11,440	388,728
Neckar	9,835	345,000
Rhein	10,050	355,920
PHILADELPHIA.		
Prinz Oskar	6,026	351,080
Rhaetia	6,600	165,640
NEWPORT NEWS.		
Arcadia	5,545	136,480
Budapest	3,651	92,840
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,908	.....
Prinz Eitel Frederich	4,650	316,840
CHARLESTON, S. C.		
Libenfels	4,525	.....
WILMINGTON, N. C.		
Kiel	4,494	.....
Nicaria	3,794	.....
SAVANNAH.		
Hohenfelde	2,974	65,480
NEW LONDON, CONN.		
Willehad	4,761	120,480
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.		
Freda Leonhardt	2,789	.....
PENSACOLA, FLA.		
Rudolph Blumberg	1,769	.....
Vogesen	3,716	.....
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
Andromeda	2,554	.....
Breslau	7,524	.....
Georgia	3,143	84,888
Teresa	3,769	95,240
GALESTON, TEX.		
Morawitz	4,795	148,000
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		
Ottawa (bark)	2,742	.....
Serapis	4,756	122,720
PUGET SOUND.		
Arnoldus Vinnen	1,800	.....
Dalbek (bark)	2,723	.....
Kurt (bark)	3,109	.....
Saxonia	4,424	11,280
Steinbek	2,164	.....
HONOLULU.		
Gouverneur Jaeschke	1,739	41,800
Holsatia	5,649	141,320
Loogmoon	1,971	49,800
Lockhun	1,657	40,800
Pommern	6,557	163,440
Prinz Waldemar	3,227	69,480
Setos	4,730	123,360
Staatssekretaer Kra	2,000	41,000
MANILA.		
Andalusia	5,433	.....
Bochum	6,161	.....
Camilla Rickmers	5,130	.....
Coblenz	3,130	.....
Clara Jebsen	1,735	.....
Carl Diedrichsen	1,243	.....
Elmshorn	4,594	.....
Elsass	6,591	.....
Esslingen	4,902	.....
Mark	6,579	.....
Raja	5,662	.....
Sachsen	8,007	.....
Sambia	4,765	.....
Tuebingen	.....	.....
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.		
Farn	4,139	.....
Odenwald	3,537	.....
Praesident	3,000	.....

Canadian Statesman Pleased.

Ottawa, Ont.—Entrance of the United States into the war against Germany was characterized by Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, as "the most momentous act that has occurred since Germany proclaimed war," according to a dispatch from London, received by the agency here of the Reuter Telegram company. "Not only is it important as regards the war, but in its future effect in the participation of the United States in the permanent peace of the world," he declared.

THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

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RODNEY ALDRICH HAD NEVER REALLY THOUGHT MUCH OF GETTING MARRIED UNTIL HIS SISTER "PUT THE BUG IN HIS EAR"—THEN HE THOUGHT FIRST OF PRETTY ROSE STANTON

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton, student at the University of Chicago, is put off a street car in the rain after an argument with the conductor. She is accosted by a nice young man who offers to file a complaint with the company and who escorts her to another car line. An hour later this man, Rodney Aldrich, appeared soaked with rain at the home of his very wealthy married sister, Mrs. Martin Whitney, to attend a birthday dinner in his honor. Mrs. Whitney had schemed to make a marriage match between him and Hermione Woodruff, a divorcee, but the plan fails at the dinner.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

—2—

She came up to him and, at arm's length, touched him with cautious finger-tips. "And do, please, there's a dear boy," she pleaded, "hurry as fast as you can, and then come down and be as nice as you can"—she hesitated—"especially to Hermione Woodruff. She thinks you're a wonder and I don't want her to be disappointed."

"The widdy?" he asked. "Sure I'll be nice to her."

She looked after him rather dubiously as he disappeared in the direction of her husband's bathroom. There was a sort of hilarious contentment about him which filled her with misgivings.

Well, they were justified!

According to Violet Williamson's account, given confidentially in the drawing-room afterward, it was really Hermione's fault. "She just wouldn't let Rodney alone—would keep talking about crimes and Lombroso and psychiatric laboratories—I'll bet she'd got hold of a paper of his somewhere and read it. Anyway, at last she said, 'I believe Doctor Randolph would agree with me.' He was talking to me then, but maybe that isn't why she did it. Well, and Rodney straightened up and said, "Is that Randolph, the alienist?' You see he hadn't caught his name when they were introduced. And that's how it started. Hermione was game—I'll admit that. She listened and kept looking interested, and every now and then said something. Sometimes they'd take the trouble to smile and say 'Yes, indeed!'—politely, you know, but other times they wouldn't pay any attention at all, just roll along over her and smash her flat—like what's his name—Juggernaut."

"You don't need to tell me that," said Frederica. "All I didn't know was how it started. Didn't I sit there and watch for a mortal hour, not able to do a thing? I tried to signal to Martin, but of course he wasn't opposite to me, and . . ."

"He did all he could, really," Violet assured her. "I told him to go to the rescue, and he did, bravely. But what with Hermione being so miffy about getting frozen out, and Martin himself being so interested in what they were shouting at each other—because it was frightfully interesting, you know, if you don't have to pretend you understood it—why, there wasn't much he could do."

In the light of this disaster, she was rather glad the men lingered in the dining-room as long as they did—glad that Hermione had ordered her car for ten and took the odd girl with her. She made no effort to resist the departure of the others, with reasonable promptitude, in their train. When, after the front door had closed for the last time, Martin released a long yawn, she told him to run along to bed; she wanted to talk to Rodney, who was to spend the night while his own clothes were drying out in the laundry.

"Good night, old chap!" said Martin in accents of lively commiseration, "I'm glad I'm not in for what you are."

Rodney found a pipe, sat down astride a spindling little chair, settled his elbows comfortably on the back of it, and then asked his sister what Martin had meant—what was he in for?

Frederica, curled up in a corner of the sofa, looked at him at first with a wry pucker between her eyebrows, then with a smile, and finally answered his question. "Nothing," she said. "I mean, I was going to scold you, but I'm not."

Then, "Oh, I was furious with you an hour ago," she went on. "I'd made such a really beautiful plan for you, and then I sat and watched you in that thoroughgoing way of yours kicking it all to bits. The plan was, of course, to marry you off to Hermione Woodruff."

He turned this over in his deliberate way, during the process of blowing two or three smoke rings, began gradually to grin, and said at last: "That was some plan, little sister. How do you think of things like that? You ought to write romances for the magazines."

"I don't know," she objected. "If reasonableness counted for anything in things like that, it was a pretty good plan. It would have to be somebody like Hermione. You can't get on at all with young girls."

"I don't know," said Rodney, "whether Mrs. Woodruff knows what she wants or not, but I do. She wants a run for her money. And she'll want a nice, tame trick husband to manage things for her and be Johnny-on-the-spot whenever she wants him. And if the man happened to be me . . . !"

Frederica stretched her slim arms outward. Thoughtful-faced, she made no comment, unless there was one in the deliberate way in which she turned her rings, one at a time, so that the brilliant masses of gems were inside, and then clenched her hands over them.

He had got up and was ranging comfortably up and down the room. "I know I look more or less like a nut to the people who've always known us. But I give you my word, Freddy, that most of them look like nuts to me. Why a man should load himself up with three houses and a yacht, a stable of motorcars, and heavens knows what besides, is a thing I can't figure out on any basis except of defective intelligence. I suppose they're equally puzzled about me when I refuse a profitable piece of law work they've offered me, because I don't consider it interesting. All the same, I get what I want, and I'm pretty dubious sometimes whether they do. I want space—comfortable elbow room, so that if I happen to get an idea by the tail, I can swing it round my head without knocking over the lamp."

"It's a luxury, though, Rod, that kind of spaciousness, and you aren't very rich. If you married a girl without anything . . ."

He broke in on her with that big laugh of his. "You've kept your sense of humor pretty well, sis, considering you've been married all these years to a man as rich as Martin; but don't spring remarks like that, or I'll think you've lost it. If a man can't keep an open space around him, even after he's married on an income, outside of what he earns, of ten or twelve thousand dollars a year, the trouble isn't with his income. It's with the content of his own skull."

She gave a little shiver and snuggled closer into a big down pillow. "You will marry somebody, though, won't you, Roddy? I try not to nag at you and I won't make any more silly plans, but I can't help worrying about you, living alone in that awful big old house. Anybody but you would die of despondency."

"Oh," he said, "that's what I meant to talk to you about! I sold it today—fifty thousand dollars—immediate possession. Man wants to build a printing establishment there. You come down sometime next week and pick out all the things you think you and Harriet would like, and I'll auction off the rest."

She shivered again and, to her disgust, found that her eyes were blurring up with tears. She was a little bit slack and edgy today anyhow.

What he had just referred to in a dozen brisk words, was the final disappearance of the home they had all

"The Plan Was, of Course, to Marry You Off to Hermione Woodruff."

grown up in. Their father, one of Chicago's great men during the twenty odd years from the Fire to the Fair, had built it when the neighborhood included nearly all the other big men of that robust period, and had always been proud of it. Of course for years the neighborhood had been impossible. Her mother had clung to it after her husband's death, but Rodney had simply stayed on, since her death, waiting for an offer for it that suited him. His curt announcement that the long-looked-for change had come, brought up quick, unwelcomed tears. She squeezed them away with her palms.

"Is that," she asked, "why you've been looking so sort of—gay, all the evening—as if you were licking the last of the canary's feathers off your whiskers?"

"Perhaps so," he said. "It's been a pretty good day, take it all round."

She got up from the couch, shook herself down into her clothes a little, and came over to him. "All right, since it's been a good day, let's go to bed." She put her hands upon his shoulders. "You're rather dreadful," she said, "but you're a dear. You don't bite my head off when I urge you to get married, though I know you want to. But you will some day—I don't mean bite my head off—won't you, Rod?"

"When I see any prospect of being as lucky as Martin—find a girl who won't mind when I turn up for dinner looking like a drowned tramp, or kick her plans to bits, after she's tipped me off as to what she wants me to do . ."

Frederica took her hands off, stepped back, and looked at him. There was an ironical sort of smile on her lips. "You're such an innocent, Roddy dear. Don't think the girl you marry will ever treat you like that."

"But look here!" he exclaimed. "How in thunder am I going to know about the girl I get engaged to, before it's too late?"

"You won't," she said. "You haven't a chance in the world."

"Hm!" he grunted, obviously struck with this idea. "You're giving the prospect of marriage new attractions. You're making the thing out—an adventure."

She nodded rather soberly. "Oh, I'm not afraid for you," she said. "Men like adventures—you more than most. But women don't. They like to dream about them, but they want to turn over to the last chapter and see how it's going to end. It's the girl I'm worried about. . . . Oh, come along! We're talking nonsense. I'll go up with you and see that they're giving you pajamas and a tooth-brush."

She had accomplished this purpose, kissed him good-night, and turned to leave the room, when her eye fell upon a heap of damp, warped, pasteboard-bound notebooks, which she remembered having observed in his side pockets when he first came in. She went over and picked them up, peered at the paper label that had half peeled off the topmost cover, and read what was written on it.

"Who," she asked with considerable emphasis, "is Rosalind Stanton?"

"Oh," said Rodney, very casually, behind the worst imitation of a yawn she had ever seen, "oh, she got put off the car when I did."

"That sounds rather exciting," said Frederica behind an imitation yawn of her own—but a better one. "Going to tell me about it?"

"Nothing much to tell," said Rodney. "There was a row about a fare, as I said. And then, we both got put off. So, naturally, I walked with her over to the elevated. And then I forgot to give her her notebooks and came away with them."

"What sort of looking girl?" asked Frederica. "Is she pretty?"

"Why, I don't know," said Rodney judicially. "Really, you know, I hardly got a fair look at her."

Frederica made a funny-sounding laugh and wished him an abrupt "good night."

She was a great old girl, Frederica—pretty wise about lots of things, but Rodney was inclined to think she was mistaken in saying women didn't like adventures.

"You're a liar, you know," remarked his conscience, "telling Frederica you hadn't a good look at her. And how about those notebooks—about forgetting to give them to her!"

CHAPTER III.

The Second Encounter.

Portia Stanton was late for lunch; so, after stripping off her jacket and gloves, rolling up her veil, and scowling at herself in an oblong mahogany-framed mirror in the hall, she walked into the dining-room with her hat on. Seeing her mother sitting at the lunch-table, she asked, "Where's Rose?"

"She'll be down, presently, I think," her mother said. "Does your hat mean you're going back to the shop this afternoon?"

Portia nodded, pulled back her chair abruptly, and sat down.

"I thought that on Saturday . . ." her mother began.

"Oh, I know," said Portia, "but that girl I've got isn't much good."

You'd have known them for mother and daughter anywhere, and you'd have had trouble finding any point of resemblance in either of them to the Amazonian young thing who had so nearly thrown a street-car conductor into the street the night before.

The mother's hair was very soft and white, and the care with which it was arranged indicated a certain harmless vanity in it. There was something a little conscious, too, about her dress. If you took it in connection with a certain resolute amiability about her smile, you would be entirely prepared to hear her tell Portia that she was to talk on "Modern Tendencies" before the Pierian club this afternoon.

A very real person, nevertheless—you couldn't doubt that. The marks of passionately held beliefs and eagerly given sacrifices were etched with undeniable authenticity in her face.

Once you got beyond a catalogue of features, Portia presented rather a striking contrast to this. Her hair was done with a severity that was fairly hostile. Her clothes were brusquely worn. Her smile, if not ill-natured—it wasn't that—was distinctly ironic. A very competent, good-looking young woman, just now drooping a little over the cold lunch.

"So Rose didn't come down this morning at all. Nothing particular the matter with her, is there?" asked Portia.

There was enough real concern in her voice to save the question from sounding satirical, but her mother's manner was a little apologetic when she answered it.

"No, I think not," she said. "But she was in such a state when she came home last night—literally wet through to the skin, and blue with cold. So I thought it wouldn't do any harm. . . ."

"Of course not," said Portia. "Rose is all right. She won't spoil badly."

"I'm a little bit worried about the loss of the poor child's notebooks," said her mother.

"I don't believe Rose is worrying her head off about them," said Portia.

The flush in her mother's cheeks deepened a little, but it was no longer apologetic. "I don't think you're quite fair to Rose, about her studies," she said. "If she doesn't seem always to appreciate her privilege in getting a college education as seriously as she should, you should remember her youth. She's only twenty."

"I'm sorry, mother," Portia interrupted contritely. "I didn't mean any harm anyway. Didn't she say the man's name was Rodney Aldrich?"

"I think so," her mother agreed. "Something like that."

"It's rather funny," said Portia. "It's hardly likely to have been the real Rodney Aldrich. Yet it's not a common name."

"The real Rodney Aldrich?" questioned her mother. But, without waiting for her daughter's elucidation of the phrase, she added, "Oh, there's Rose!"

The girl came up behind Portia and enveloped her in a big, lazy hug. "Back to work another Saturday afternoon, Angel?" she asked commiseratingly. "Aren't you ever going to stop and have any fun?" Then she slumped into a chair, heaved a yawning sigh, and rubbed her eyes.

"Tired, dear?" asked her mother. She said it under her breath in the hope that Portia wouldn't hear.

"No," said Rose. "Just sleepy!" She yawned again, turned to Portia, and, somewhat to their surprise, said: "Yes, what do you mean—the real Rodney Aldrich? He looked real enough to me. And his arm felt real—the one he was going to punch the conductor with."

"I didn't mean he was imaginary," Portia explained. "I only meant I didn't believe it was the Rodney Aldrich—who's so awfully prominent; either somebody else who happened to have the same name, or somebody who just—said that was his name."

"What's the matter with the prominent one?" Rose wanted to know. "Why couldn't it have been he?"

Portia admitted that it could, so far as that went, but insisted on an inherent improbability. A millionaire, the brother of Mrs. Martin Whitney, wasn't likely to be found riding in street cars.

"Millionaires have legs," said Rose. "I bet they can walk around like anybody else. However, I don't care who he is, if he'll send back my books."

Portia went back presently to the shop, and it wasn't long after that that her mother came downstairs clad for the street, with her "Modern Tendencies" under her arm in a leather portfolio. Her valedictory, given with more confidence now that Portia was out of the house, was a strong recommendation that Rose stay quietly within doors and keep warm.

"I was going to, anyway," she said. "Home and fireside for mine today."

The house was deserted except for Inga in the kitchen, engaged in the principal sporting event of her domestic routine—the weekly baking. Rose hadn't meant to go to sleep, but the detective story she tried to read was so flagrantly stupid that presently she tossed the book aside and began dreaming one of her own in which the heroine got put off a street-car in the opening chapter.

The telephone bell aroused her once or twice, far enough to observe that Inga was attending to it, so when the front-door bell rang she left that to Inga, too—didn't even sit up and swing her legs off the couch and try, with a prodigious stretch, to get herself awake, until she heard the girl say casually:

"Her ban right in the sitting-room!"

So it fell out that Rodney Aldrich had, for his second vivid picture of her—the first had been, you will remember, when she had seized the conductor by both wrists, and had said in a blaze of beautiful wrath: "Don't dare touch me like that!"—a splendid lazy, tousled creature, in a chaotic glory of chestnut hair, an unlaced middy-blouse, a plaid skirt twisted around her knees, and a pair of ridiculous red bedroom slippers, with red pompons on the toes. The creature was stretching herself with the grace of a big cat that had just been roused from a nap on the hearthrug.

If his first picture of her had been brief, his second one was practically a snapshot, because at sight of him, she flashed to her feet.

So, for a moment, they confronted each other about equally aghast, flushed up to the hair, and simultaneously and incoherently begged each other's pardon—neither could have said for what, the goddess out of the machine being Inga, the maid-of-all-work. But suddenly, at a twinkle she caught in his eye, her own big eyes narrowed and her big mouth widened into a smile, which broke presently into her deep-throated laugh, whereupon he laughed too and they shook hands and she asked him to sit down.

"It's too ridiculous," she said. "Since last night, when I got to thinking how I must have looked, wrestling

A Splendid, Lazy, Tousled Creature.

with that conductor, I've been telling myself that if I ever saw you again, I'd try to act like a lady. But it's no use, is it?"

He said that he, too, had hoped to make a better impression the second time than the first. That was what he brought the books back for.

"I'm awfully sorry mother's not at home—mother and my sister Portia. They'd both like to thank you for—looking after me last night. Because really you did, you know."

"There never was anything less altruistic in the world," he assured her. "I dropped off of that car solely in pursuit of a selfish aim. I'd enjoy meeting your mother and sister very much, but what I came for was to get acquainted with you."

She flushed and smiled. "Why, I'm nobody much to get acquainted with," she said. "Mother's the interesting one—mother and Portia. Mother's quite a person. She's Naomi Rutledge Stanton, you know."

"I know I ought to know," Rodney said, and her quick appreciative smile over his candor rewarded him for not having pretended.

The "bee in his bonnet" worked rapidly on Rodney and his acquaintance with Rose developed with much speed—as described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BABIES MURDERED IN CHINA EASY TO HANDLE BIG LOADS

One Mother Laughingly Admitted She Had "Disposed Of" Seven of Her Nine Daughters.

A Chinese mother told me the other day that she had disposed of seven of her own daughters. She told it with a laugh! She had borne nine; had given away two, and had drowned the other seven in the slop bucket.

When I tried to find some appeal to conscience—to a sense of wrong—it simply was not there. And the pastor's wife, who was with me at the time, when I asked her what these people do regard a sin, said, "Why, nothing! They do not think anything is wrong! If they carry the idols round twice a year they may do as they like."

I went home with this murderess and found her sweet, young daughter-in-law, who has studied a little in our schools, very sad and heartbroken because her two little daughters had been killed at birth or thrown away by their father. Of course, the mother-in-law had also insisted upon this. Her one son had been killed when five days old by the malpractice of the midwife, who had taken him in hand when some baby ailment developed, and burned his head, hands and breast with live coals. So the poor little mother was left childless.

"My little baby girls cling to my heart night and day!" she cried. "I don't know what became of them. I loved them just as I loved the boy, all the time they were with me before they were born. I wanted them so! But he was unwilling, so they had to die," and she buried her face in her hands.—Evelyn W. Sites, in World Outlook.

Attachment Devised for Trucks Makes the Work of the Wheeler 50 Per Cent Easier.

In order to make it possible for a workman to manage a heavily loaded two-wheeled hand truck with less physical exertion than is ordinarily required an attachment has been devised which holds the cargo in place, allowing the mass to be tilted forward until its center of gravity is over the wheel axle.

When wheeling on level flooring a man is thus relieved of the weight of the article he is moving; his concern is merely to maintain its balance while propelling the truck.

The device consists of an anchor and chain attachment, housed in a tube, which is attached beneath a truck. By tipping the latter forward against the object it is to carry, the chain is drawn out to the required length, locked by dropping one of the links into a narrow slot in the neck of the tube and the hook engaged at any convenient point.

Promoting Thrift in Colombia.

The Colombian congress has adopted a measure providing for the appointment by the minister of public instruction of a commission to investigate methods for promoting saving throughout the country. This commission will work out a general plan of organization of public and school savings banks, retirement funds, and societies for mutual aid and co-operative buying.

The water of the Antarctic ocean is colder than that of the Arctic.

The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as follows:

Whereas, The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war beween the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

UNITED STATES FORMALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Congress Declares That a State of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Six Members of Upper House Vote Against Resolution After Heated Debate—Representatives Adopt Measure by Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, April 6.—Responding quickly to President Wilson's stirring message and to the evident demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.

HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unitedly.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain.

"Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another."

German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots, and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe doctrine," he added. "Now is the time to teach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining.

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us? When the war-made autocracy that now rules Germany has been chastened or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be reunited."

Many other senators took part in the debate, Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken while the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all filed quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house, with the recommendation that it be passed.

"The conduct of the imperial German government toward this government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war.

"The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should.

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

PUTS BLAME ON PRESIDENT

Berlin Tageblatt Asserts That Wilson Is Deliberately Deceiving the American People.

Berlin, April 6.—The Tageblatt professes to believe that President Wilson has deceived the American people and that they will in time realize it.

"In opposition to those elements in Germany," says this paper, "who intoxicate themselves and others with large words, we take the American war announcement in exceeding earnest. It is not a trifle if America is added to our long list of enemies. The German people are confident of victory and we are confident that the American people, either during the war or after the war, will realize the falsity of President Wilson's policies and that this unholy conflict between America and us will be followed by a new and friendly co-operation in that noble community of peoples concerning which President Wilson formerly used such beautiful words."

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 14, 1917

TO THE NEW TOWN BOARD!

SEVERAL infantile paralysis cases were in Pennsylvania weeks ago Dr. Flexner, the expert authority on this dread disease, warned the public months ago that this summer may witness a return with increased violence of this awful scourge of childhhod.

It has been conclusively proved that the house fly is the best carrier of the germs causing poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. It is also conclusively proved that the number of cases in a city ward is determined by the number of uncovered manure piles in that ward.

In one word, you Middletown mothers stand a better chance to lose your little ones by this obscure but dangerous disease, because all over town are open manure piles, the fruitful breeders of 75 to 85 per cent. of the filthy, deadly flies!

The Transcript wants to ask the new Town Board in the name of these mothers of Middletown, whether they intend to do anything to lessen this awful plague peril.

The Transcript in their behalf wishes to know if this Town Board by refusing to pass an ordinance, requiring the thoro fly-tight covering of these manure heaps and other filth deposits, means to protect the manure piles rather than protect the babies!

It is late now, and if you think it worth while to lessen Middletown's filthy fly nuisance; and above all, lessen the town's chance of an infantile paralysis visitation, to say nothing about fly-caused summer complaints of small children, etc., you will have to act at once. The Transcript and the mothers are awaiting your favorable action.

GERMANY'S END COMING

GERMANY'S defeat at no distant day is sure. Her arrogant, murderous assaults upon the rights of every nation that promise soon to array against her the whole civilized world, will in a short time find a fitting reward in her utter overthrow.

Here are a few of the many causes conducing to that end:

1. Her supply of soldiers is exhausted. Even with 500,000 Belgians brutally reduced to slavery and hundreds of thousands of French and other prisoners made to do military service in defiance of all international law, she cannot fill up her depleted ranks to meet the ever increasing armies of the Allies.

2. The German nation is on the verge of famine; food riots becoming more and more frequent and violent; thousands of her anemic people are already suffering in the early stages of slow starvation.

3. Her armies have been forced to evacuate 900 square miles of French territory, including hundreds of towns and villages.

4. The Allied armies on the West are even now smashing thru her strongest trenches of two years building, mile after mile, taking thousands of prisoners and much artillery, etc., and all this but the beginning of the mighty drive all along the line that will finally clear every German out of Belgium and France!

5. The popular revolution in Russia means more loss for the Kaiser's war schemes. Amazing tho it sound, German emissaries had dominated the whole Russian government, the German Czarina and the puppet Czar as well, and had been paralizing the Nation's defence. The Dumba has summoned all Russians to rally to the defence of their country fearfully endangered by German treason and treachery, and they will fight in a new and better fashion.

6. This popular upheaval in Russia is already spreading among the 4,000,000 German Soloist voters many of whom have been for some time growing more and more disaffected, and this may well grow to a huge uprising of the hungry, disillusioned German people which will end Kaiserism and the war in short order!

7. The moral effect of our country's whole mighty resources thrown into the conflict, besides her aggressive war against Germany, will be very great, and will, no doubt, help turn more speedily the swelling tide of victory for the Allies.

8. China, Brazil, Cuba and Panama have declared war on Germany, and in all probability all South and Central America, treacherous Mexico excepted; will follow suit.

9. Finally, Germany has openly admitted that she wins or loses on the issue of her last resort—her submarines. That she loses will now be made certain by the building of thousands of wooden transports by the United States many times over faster than Germany can sink them at her highest claimed rate, even if that rate had not already much declined.

10. Thus the awful menace of German barbarism which seriously threatened the whole fabric of Christian civilization is passing. The issue now is plain, a ruthless, German world—ruling Autocracy, versus the world's free self-government, Democracy. Germany and her tool, Austria, plus a few barbaric allies like Bulgaria and Turkey are now facing virtually the whole world in a fight to the death! Who, then, can doubt the final issue.

USING FERTILIZERS ON THE GRASS CROP

FERTILIZERS SUPPLY PLANT-FOOD.

Fertilizers carry the three plant-food constituents of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. Fertilizer may be applied directly to the grass crop, or to other crops in the rotation. The effect differs only in degree.

Feeding the Previous Crop.

Wherever a short rotation is followed, that is, grass once in every three or four years, farmers have found it profitable to fertilize grass through the medium of the preceding crop. In Virginia, some growers put an extra amount of fertilizer on the tobacco crop, turn a profit from this through increased yields, and a still further profit from the larger grass crop which follows. Potato farmers in Aroostook county, Maine, carry out the same idea, using from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fertilizer on potatoes, and but little on the oats and grass crops. Likewise the dairy farmers in Massachusetts and Connecticut have found, in a short rotation, that the cheapest way to get a good grass crop is to fertilize heavily the crops immediately preceding. Experiment station results show that these experiences of practical farmers are supported by the results of scientific tests.

The Pennsylvania experiment station, on some of its rotation plots, seeds down the grass and clover with the wheat crop. The wheat crop is heavily fertilized, the grass crop is not. Over a long period of years the hay crop following the fertilized wheat had yielded nearly a ton higher than the hay crop following unfertilized wheat.

The Ohio experiment station is following a five-year rotation—corn, oats, wheat, grass and clover. The corn, oats and wheat are fertilized; the grass crop is not. As a result of nearly 20 years' work this station has found an increase of 1,250 pounds of clover and 760 pounds of timothy (second year hay) when sown in fertilized wheat as compared with the same seed mixture when sown in unfertilized wheat.

The Virginia experiment station found in one case that 1,000 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre applied to tobacco, increased the succeeding hay crop by more than two tons per acre, and the year following gave a still further increase of 12 bushels in the corn crop.

Profitable Hay.

One of the best ways of getting a large hay crop is to use a liberal amount of plantfood on the money crops, or the grain crops, in the rotation. This plantfood may be either manure or fertilizers—but should usually include both.

Fall Seeding Without Nurse Crop.

Where grass follows grass, or where a grain crop is not included in the rotation, fertilizer must be applied at the time of seeding down. Use 200 to 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing two to three per cent ammonia, eight to ten per cent phosphoric acid, and when possible four to five per cent potash. Clay soils require less potash than loams; sandy and clay soils more nitrogen. This formula furnishes nitrogen enough to start the crop, but leaves no surplus to be lost by leaching. It gets the mineral elements—potash and phosphoric acid—so distributed through the soils as to be of the greatest value, yet it is not so costly as to be prohibitive. Larger quantities must be used, however, when it is expected to keep the field in grass for a number of years.

How and When to Top-Dress.

Just as the grass is turning green in the spring, apply a fertilizer analyzing from six to eight per cent available nitrogen and three to five per cent phosphoric acid and as much potash as can be economically purchased. On muck soils more potash is necessary, and on sandy soils more phosphoric acid.

Amounts Profitable to Apply.

This fertilizer gives the grass a good start, makes it grow rapidly during the season when there is plenty of water available, and gives a worthwhile increase in the crop. If hay is usually worth $10 to $12 a ton in the barn, 200 pounds of the above fertilizer may be used. If it is worth $15 in the barn, 300 pounds gives a higher acre profit. Finally, if the farmer is so located that his hay is worth $18 or over, he can well afford to use 400 to 500 pounds of this fertilizer, and make the hay crop the most profitable crop on his farm. It will then give more dollars for less labor than any other crop which he can produce.

Permanent Mowings.

When land is cropped permanently to grass, yields are usually lower than in rotation mowings. The field becomes rootbound and fertility sometimes becomes so low that the crop is often not worth the cutting. Weeds displace the grasses, and the quality of the crop becomes so poor that it ranks as "stock hay"—not because it is especially good for feeding to stock, but because it has no other possible use. This condition shows a neglect of the fundamental principle underlying quality—that good feeding is necessary for good quality products.

Making Permanent Sods Pay.

Permanent mowings can be kept productive almost indefinitely. The experiences of numbers of farmers, as well as the published records of our experiment stations, demonstrate this. Annual top-dressing with a complete fertilizer or barnyard manure is a necessity.

MORE MONEY FROM WHEAT

Wartime Prices Mean Big Top-Dressing Profits.

Wheat has brought wartime prices for the past two years. Most of the 1916 wheat crop was sold for over twice as much per bushel as was obtained by farmers a few years ago. Every extra bushel counted double last year. The world must be fed, and the continued demand upon the American producers must mean high prices for 1917 wheat.

Early reports show that the condition of the winter wheat planted for 1917 was from 15 to 20 per cent below normal, and that the crop went into the winter in bad condition. The outlook for big yields is not glowing. Crop experts assert that the 1917 wheat crop is bound to bring excellent prices.

You cannot increase your 1917 winter wheat acreage now, but you can increase your yield from 15 to 50 per per cent by spending a little more money on each acre. Extra bushels mean extra dollars. Labor costs and other overhead charges per bushel are kept down, and net profits shoved up when greater yields per acre are obtained. This year of all years, spending a little more money than usual on the wheat crop will pay big returns.

Less than two bushels of wheat at present prices will pay for actual money outlay per acre for top-dressers; five to ten more bushels per acre from top-dressing with fertilizers is not unusual. Figure your acreage, estimate for yourself next fall prices, and weigh the subject of top-dressing on its merits as an investment that will bring large returns.

Plantfood Makes Crops.

The tiny wheat plant must have special nourishment as soon as it wakes up in the spring, which is before much of the plantfood in the soil becomes available. Big crops demand enormous quantities of plantfood. The biggest help you can give your wheat crop this spring is to apply a top-dressing of 100 to 300 pounds per acre of fertilizer, analyzing 2 to 4 per cent of ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid in an available form.

The fertilizer should be broadcasted or distributed on the wheat through the fertilizer attachment of the wheat drill, with the lime spreader, or other fertilizer distributor. If the wheat drill is used, leave the disks suspended so that they will not cut the wheat plants. Apply this fertilizer before the field is rolled or harrowed. Harrowing will work it into the soil where the roots can get the plantfood. You can carry on these operations until the wheat is up four inches in height without injury to the crop.

Top-dress, grow more bushels per acre and increase your bank account.

TOP DRESSING POSSIBILITIES. It is possible, by top dressing to bring back every run-down meadow and rough hillside in the country, and this without one dollar labor expense except that of spreading the fertilizer. Results obtained at the Rothamsted station can be duplicated in this country and are being duplicated in increasing measure.

Shaping of a Career.

In 1834, Lord Melbourne, then still home secretary in the reform cabinet, and Disraeli, a beaten candidate for parliament, were talking together after dinner, and the typical British peer, the friend of Victoria, was attracted by the cleverness of the Hebrew aspirant. "Lord Melbourne," as Disraeli told the story, which is confirmed by Melbourne's biographer, "asked how he could advance me in life, and half proposed that I should be his private secretary, inquiring what my object in life might be. 'To be prime minister.'" The condescending Whig tried gently to argue the young man out of what must have seemed to him pure infatuation; but he did not forget the remark. When, in 1848, as an old man, he learned of Disraeli's success in parliament, he was heard to exclaim: "By God! the fellow will do it yet."—Paul E. Moore, in the Atlantic.

POTASH

The high price of potash has, in many cases, rendered farmers skeptical as to the possibility of turning a profit from its use. On the other hand, demand for potash on the part of potato and truck growers has been greater than the supply. In some cases, growers have even considered giving up the production of certain crops because of their inability to obtain what they consider to be sufficient potash.

That crops can be successfully grown without potash has been shown in recent experiments of the Maine experiment station. In 1915 potatoes grown without potash averaged 110 barrels per acre. With eight per cent potash in the fertilizer the average was 120 barrels. The use of potash was not markedly profitable.

In 1916 the same experiment station had two demonstrations, one on land unfertilized for two years, and the other on land which had had a high potash fertilizer for several years. The first experiment gave 104 barrels per acre without potash in the fertilizer, and 154 barrels where three per cent potash was included in the fertilizer. Potash, even at present-day prices, was enormously profitable. The potato crop, however, was profitable even where no potash was used.

The second experiment of 1916 was on land where a seven per cent potash fertilizer had been used the two years previously. The no-fertilizer crop was 120 barrels per acre. Eight per cent potash in the fertilizer gave 137 barrels. Indications are that there was a considerable residue of potash in the soil which was still available for the needs of the crop.

The New Jersey experiment station has carried out experiments of this kind on the typical sandy soils of that state. In one case a yield of 400 bushels of potatoes per acre was obtained with fertilizer containing two per cent potash. Incidentally, however, this was in a region where ten per cent potash fertilizers had been largely used in preceding years.

S. B. HASKELL.

ALFALFA AT JUDYVILLE FARMS

Six years ago a man sold his farm in Ohio and came to Virginia, wearing something on his mind besides his hat. This something was "Alfalfa," and the man who wore it, and still wears it, is "Al" Judy, and our story starts with that day six years ago when he started to take land out of the brush and put it in alfalfa.

"We have taken worn-out land, grown up in thick brush, and after cleaning it and plowing deep, we have sown it to cowpeas. We feed our soil from the start, using from 250 to 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre. When the season is good we cut the peas for hay, but otherwise we plow the crop under for green manure. This is generally followed with Crimson clover, using at the same time a ton of limestone and 200 pounds of fertilizer. This has always made an excellent crop, to be harvested the following May.

"Then we break the land deep, sowing to cowpeas again, and about August 10 these are turned under. The seedbed is worked down to a fine tilth, and the alfalfa sown about the last week in August.

"Before seeding we spread from one to three tons of limestone per acre, and with this was drilled in 750 pounds of high-grade fertilizer. Today we use the best Kansas-grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, about thirty pounds. With this, we also put in ten pounds of crimson clover, to insure a heavy hay crop for the first cutting the following May.

"When I took this farm the brush was so thick that you couldn't shoot a rabbit fifty feet away, so not being a natural-born marksman I figured I have done well to remove my rabbit preserve and put it to growing this wonder crop. I never expect the market to fall for good hay, and I'm growing more as fast as I can prepare the land." MELVIN RYDER.

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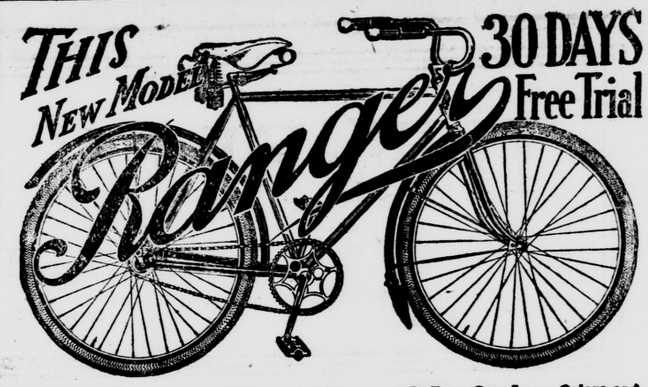

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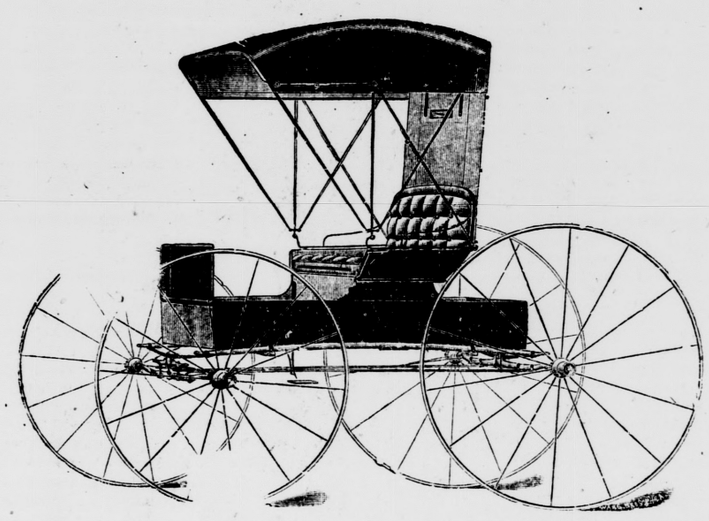

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MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

STATE AND PENINSULA

The Red Cross Society, of Lewes, has a membership of seventy-two.

The New Castle steel and munition plants have installed 50-foot flagpoles on their grounds.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church convened in Baltimore last Wednesday.

The Newark Building and Loan Association, last week increased the limitation of stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

The Boy Scout troop of the Wilmington Y. M H. A. presented the directors of the association with an American flag.

Wilmington has extended a formal invitation to the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., to hold the 1919 convention in that city.

Mr. H. M. Short, residing near Stockley, received from 268 hens five thousand and twenty one eggs during the month of March.

The annual report of the treasurer of Havre de Grace shows that the town completed the fiscal year with a cash balance of $922.50.

Bids will be received on April 20 for the erection of the new home for the Wilmington Y. W. C. A., which will cost about $200,000.

The report that there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in Laurel, is false. The Board of Health cannot understand how such a report started.

The Delaware State Sunday School Association will hold its annual convention in Hanover Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, April 26 and 27.

Camp 18, P. O. S. of A., of Viola, will present a flag to the Viola Public Schools, Saturday, April 14. The day will be a picnic and patriotic affair.

At a bazaar conducted by Milford ladies last week, the sum of $300 was cleared and will be sent to the Belgian relief commission in New York City.

Driving into a ditch along a country road, Oliver Westcott, of near Selbyville, upset his automobile and was pinned underneath with a broken arm for several hours.

President Patterson, of Maryland State College, has selected May 30th, Memorial Day, as the time for holding Farmers' Day this year at the Maryland Agricultural College.

The next legislature will be asked to enact a drastic law to prohibit the spreading of nets across the mouths of rivers and limiting the length of nets in the Chesapeake Bay.

Laurel Council has elected James O Adams, president; William K. Rodney, Town Clerk; George W. Bradley, Water Commissioner, and Garland D. Bloodworth, chief of police.

Richard S. Rodney, receiver for the Pancoast Canning Company, of St. Georges, at a receiver's sale, disposed of the property to George R. Snedecker, of St. Georges, for $7750.

After a tour of inspection, County Engineer Wilson, reports that the river banks in and near Wilmington are broken in many places as a result of the recent storms and high tides.

Charged with selling bread under the legal weight of a pound to the loaf, Mrs. Fendt, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Segars, wives of Dover bakers, were fined $5 each by Judge Boyce

The War Department has issued warnings to fishermen about placing poles in the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Severe penalties will be imposed for violations.

German plotters have been discovered to be at work among the negroes in the South, urging them to revolt. Federal agents are following clues in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and the Carolinas.

Governor Townsend was taken to Little Creek recently to inspect the new oyster watchboat, used in guarding the oyster beds in Delaware Bay. He made a thorough inspection and seems much pleased with the new boat.

A submarine destroyer of a new type, pronounced by naval experts to be the most efficient yet conceived, is being constructed for Alfred I. duPont, and when completed in July will be turned over to the Government for use.

At the request of the New Castle County Levy Court, the Wilmington Police Commissioners have authorized Chief of Police Black to swear in as special officers and to arm all bridge-tenders on county bridges in Wilmington.

The Electric Hose and Rubber Company, of Wilmington, has perpected a plan whereby the lives of all employees are insured without cost to them for the equivalent of a year's salary, if they have been in the service of the company for a year or longer.

Strawberry growers in lower Delaware are anticipating a bumper crop. So great has been the demand for crates and carriers for that business that many factories have announced that they can not possibly deliver before the opening of the berry season. The question of sufficient help to pick the berries is causing much serious thought.

The Delaware State Fair Association may get the full $5,000 appropriation according to law in spite of the failure of the last General Assembly to appropriate more than $2,500, it is understood, the matter having been brought to the attention of Governor Townsend so that it is expected some arrangement will be made for the state treasurer to pay the legal appropriation.

Wilmingtonians have contributed $6319.31 to the Armenian-Syrian relief funds.

Wilmington's Police Commissioners have awarded a contract for a new automobile patrol.

Delaware Branch, National Women's Party will hold its annual convention in the Hotel duPont.

Health Officer Mitchell has notified all residents, of Elkton, to boil their drinking water for the next 10 days.

Wilmingtont ice dealers have discontinued the sale of five-cent blocks, and hereafter will charge seven cents for 12 pounds.

Flood lights have been installed on all bridges in Wilmington and the men in charge of them have been clothed with police powers and armed.

Isaac W Bowers, who has served as Secretary of the Board of Health, of Wilmington, for 18 months, has resigned. His successor has not been elected.

H. M. Pierce, of Wilmington, has purchased the orchards, containing 325 acres of land, near Reybold, the country home of the late former Governor Lea, for $40,000.

The State Dental Society has opened a clinic in the new City Hall, in Wilmington, for the treatment of men barred from the army and navy because of the poor condition of their teeth

Dr. Howard Bratton, secretary of Union Hospital, has just published the annual report of that institution. The hospital has received from the estate of Dr. Charles M. Ellis, of Elkton, $5,000, which brings the endowment up to $55,000

The record of a single day's marriages in Elkton was broken last Satnrday when fifty-two couples presented themselves at the court house and were granted licenses. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland were represented in the party.

At the biennial city election, of New Castle, Tuesday, Theodore W. Cavender, was elected Mayor; John T. Stoops, president of Council; John B. Manlove, treasurer, and George Allen Smith, clerk. William Weggermann was the only Councilman re-elected, the other winners being Niel Sentman, John Ries and S. S. Deemer

City Council, of Milford, recently passed a resolution to take over the private sewer built and owned by the resilents of Lake View avenue It was built in 19 3 by property owners after Council refused to construct it. At that time it was understood that Council would take over the sewer when it felt the town could afford the expenditure. At the last meeting an agreement was reached. The town agreed to pay $500 a year for four years to the private owners.

George W. Rollison and Charles R. King, of Wilmington, walked into the bar-room of the Hotel Stoeckle Tuesday night, and when Rollison entered a rear room he was followed by a stranger, who plunged a knife into his abdomen. Rollison staggered out and fell into King's arms, and when the stranger followed him, Rollison told King he was the man who cut him. King caught the stranger, and only the padding in the shoulder of his coat stopped the knife thrust the man aimed at him.

In the will of Mrs. Annie C. Jones, of Wilmington, probated Tuesday, bequests amounting to $100,000 as memorials of her deceased husband, Henry C. Jones, are made as follows: Delaware Hospital, $15,000, to be used in the erection of a surgical building or ward, and $10,000 to be placed in the endowment fund for the support of the ward; Home of Merciful Rest Society, $10,000, as part of the endowment fund; Minquadale Home for Aged Couples, $5000; Home for Aged Women, $5000; Sunday Breakfast Mission, $5000; Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, $5000; Trinity Lutheran Church, $10,000, as part of the endowment fund; Associated Charities, $5000; Trinity Church, $5000; Y. M. C. A., $5000; Y. W C. A., $5000; Delaware Hospital, $5000 for the endowment fund.

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NOTICE!

Middletown, Del., April 2d, 1917.

TO OUR PATONS:

The Light and Water Commission regret owing to the increase cost of coal, labor and supplies pertaining to the operation of the plant, to raise the price of light, beginning May 1st, 1917, as follows: The minimum cost of lighting by meter rate one dollar ($1.00) per month, and that the price per kilowatt hour for light service will be ten cents (10c).

(Signed)

LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION

D. W. Stevens, Clerk.

FISHER WARNS OF FOOD CRISIS

America must be fed and something must be done to replace the millions who have left the fields for war and for making the machines of war, says Professor Irving Fisher, famous political economist, of Yale, in a statement issued through the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

Coincident with the statement of Professor Fisher, the Department of Labor gave out a statement that showed the cost of the annual grocery bill for the average family had increased from $339 in 1913 to $425 at the present time.

Professor Fisher cites the increase of food prices since the war in Europe began and points to the need of the people planting food gardens in back yards and vacant lots this spring as never before. The statement given out by the commission, which is sending free garden lessons to more than a thousand newspapers, follows:

"Retail prices of food had risen since the war began up to December, 1916, by about 25 per cent. according to the record of food prices kept by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Europe general prices have risen far more. In fact, in Russia up to April, 1916, prices of goods in general had risen, according to Professor Cassell, of Sweden, 165 per cent.

"In this great rise there is involved an exceedingly important monetary cause—currency inflation. But there is also another side to the question, that is, the supply of goods especially food.

"The world is confronted with a very grave problem. Millions of men in Europe have been taken away from the production of food to fight and produce ammunition and other war supplies, thousands of men are about to be taken away from such production in America.

"Some great and unusual effort should be made in America. The National Emergency Food Garden Commission, of Washington, has been organized to meet that need. Its aim is to encourage the making of food gardens for the purpose of increasing the food supply of the country.

"The example of the European countries, where the women and children and the men unfit for service have literally done the greater part of the production of the country, should show us in America what can be done toward solving the problem. The National Emergency Food Garden Commission should help materially."

The Wilmington Morning News is cooperating with the commission in furthering this 'first line of defense work" by printing the planting lessons sent out by the commission every day.

According to the report issued to-day by the Department of Labor the grocery bill of the average family in this country has jumped from $339.54 in 1913 to $425.54 at the present time. The report shows the heaviest increase has been in potatoes, which have jumped from $18 96 to $44 69. This is one of the vegetables that can be planted with good effect in the campaign for the background and vacant lot gardening now being waged by this paper and the food garden commission, of Washington. Everything else shows a corresponding increase all along the line.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1917,
At 1 O'clock P. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land with a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected, situate in Appoquinimink hundred, county and State aforesaid, on the puplic road leading from Townsend, Delaware, to Barlow's Bridge, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the center of the aforesaid public road a corner for this lot and land of Spencer Jones; thence with centre of said road north twenty-three and half degrees east fifty feet to a point in said road a corner for this lot and land retained by the aforesaid John S. Lattomus; thence with line of land retained by said Lattomus, north seventy-two degrees west one hundred and seventy-four feet to a stake in a line of the Delaware Railroad Company, thence with the line of the said Railroad Company, sixty-five feet to a stone corner for this lot and lot of Spencer Jones; thence with said Jones line south seventy-two degrees east one hundred and thirty-two feet to the place of beginning. Containing within said metes and bounds seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah W. Thompson and Anna E. Thompson, his wife, mortagors and terre tenants, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 2d, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE---BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges hundred, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1917,
At 1 O'clock P. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or tract of land, with a frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in Pencader hundred aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a stake in the public road leading from Summit Bridge to Glasgow, and running thence with the public road leading from the said road to the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges Station S. 85½ degrees E. 11 1-10 perches to a stake, thence by land now or formerly of Robert Miller S. 4½ degrees W. 6 3-10 perches to a stake, thence N. 81 3-4 degrees W. 6 6-10 perches to a stake, in the first mentioned road, thence along said road N. 32½ W. 7 5-10 perches to place of beginning Containing 50 square perches of land.

Siezed and taken iu execution as the property of Charles H. Salmon, Administrator of Margaret A. Coombs, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilminton, Del., April 3d, 1917.

GROWING CORN PROFITABLY

FIVE CORN PRINCIPLES. Good seed, well-fitted soil, proper planting, frequent, level and shallow cultivation, and abundant well-balanced plantfood, are the five main essentials in successful corn growing. Men, all over the country, who are growing seed and show corn, the boys in the corn growing contests, and farmers who are producing large and profitable yields are practicing these five cardinal principles of successful corn growing. In 1912, Dewey Hanes, an Ohio boy, raised 139 bushels per acre, in 1915 he brought the yield up to 153 bushels, and last year, 1916, a poor corn year, he again won the first prize in Ohio with a yield of 137.5 bushels per acre, thus winning the title, "Champion Corn Grower of Ohio." He also won the title as junior wheat champion in 1915 with a yield of 55 2-3 bushels per acre on five acres.

Getting Early Maturity.

To know what fertilizers to apply to corn, it is necessary to know the duties of these three plantfoods. Nitrogen, usually referred to as ammonia, is very largely concerned with the production of stalk growth and giving color to the plant. If you see a short, stunted yellowish or pale green plant, it means that the soil is deficient in ammonia. Phosphoric acid produces a large root growth, aids in forming the ear on the stalk produced by nitrogen, hastens maturing and improves the quality.

It invariably happens that corn will mature from ten days to two weeks earlier on a field well supplied with phosphoric acid than it will on a field deficient in phosphoric acid. This length of time frequently means the difference between soft and mature crops. The third plantfood, potash, is largely concerned in producing a strong stalk, and the transportation of the starch or plantfood digested in the leaf to the various parts of the plant. While the corn plant cannot talk, it has a way of telling us when it is hungry for certain plantfoods. If we bear the preceding facts in mind, and observe our growing corn, we will be able to tell just what plantfoods they require.

What the Corn Needs.

A good corn fertilizer should have from one to three per cent ammonia, eight to twelve per cent phosphoric acid, and two to four per cent potash unless it is used on a muck soil where from six to ten per cent potash should be used when it can be purchased. If the fertilizer is to be used on a sandy soil, it should have at least two to three per cent ammonia, eight to ten per cent phosphoric acid, and two to four per cent potash. For corn on a clay soil especially if there has been some live stock manure applied, two per cent ammonia may be adequate along with ten to twelve per cent phosphoric acid and not over one or two per cent potash.

The best results are now being obtained from the use of from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer to the acre on corn The best way to apply the fertilizer is to put on about 100 pounds to the acre with the fertilizer attachment of the corn planter when planting the corn and all amounts above this through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill or a low-down lime and fertilizer distributor before the corn is planted. If the corn planter has no fertilizer attachment, all the fertilizer may be applied before planting the corn, through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, or through a low-down lime and fertilizer distributor, being careful to disk it well into the soil before the seed is put into the ground. With present prices for farm products, larger yields are more important than ever before. In fact, rising costs of production make larger yields necessary for profits.

Corn Profit.

The growing of corn is a matter of dollars and cents. The grower has a right to expect a fair return on his money. This can only be secured by fulfilling every one of the five cardinal principles of successful corn growing; viz., **Good seed, well fitted soil, proper planting, frequent level and shallow cultivation and abundant well-balanced plantfood.** J. W. HENCEROTH

WHEN THE TIME COMES

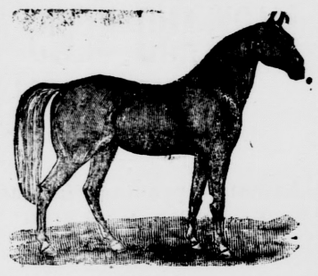
The best methods of soil management are those which make it possible to utilize the nitrogen of the air through legumes and the insoluble plant food of the soil by making it slowly available during the growing season. When it is either impossible or impractical to furnish from these sources sufficient plantfood for crop production, it becomes desirable to make use of an additional amount in commercial form. In the case of virgin soils large crops usually are secured without applying any fertilizing material whatever. But under such treatment the richest lands soon decrease in productiveness. Recourse is then had to clover and farm manure to check decreasing crop yields. However, a time inevitably comes when the resources of the farm are not sufficient to furnish the proper amount of plantfood for most profitable crop production. It is then that the application of commercial fertilizers becomes desirable and necessary, if a permanent system of soil fertility is to be coupled with a profitable type of agriculture.—Ohio College of Agriculture.

FOR SALE

One 20 horse power Farquar traction engine, in good condition. Owner has no further use for this engine.

ALFRED McDOWELL
MARSHALLTON,
DELAWARE.

1917 SEASON 1917



FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr."

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money,

Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.

WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

HOTEL

Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City, centeraly located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and having the latest fire escapes put in most all the sleeping rooms, the hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday before Palm Sunday and will be heated with steam. Easter rates, American, $2.00 per day up, $10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Jitney 10c from any station to the hotel, don't pay more.

A. C. CHANNELL,
18 Season Owner and Prop.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
128	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FOR SALE!

1000 Chestnut Posts

SEVEN FOOT LONG

These posts are now in my yard and ready for delivery at 10c each.

FRANK S. CLAYTON,
Chesapeake City, Md.

What Mother Thinks—

of our new Henderson Girls corset, style 373 designed especially for growing girls is shown by the large demand we have had for this model.

She knows that her daughter should wear a corset that is designed for her needs and the careful mother realizes the importance of selecting the proper corset.

Particular and discriminating women will be interested in the display that we are showing, beginning April 16. Stylish models, perfect fit and solid comfort.

Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

We have over 200 pairs of good corsets "HENDERSON MAKE" left over in stock to close out at one half price.

Peterson's Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Where is the Fire?

Come with us to the telephone central office after an alarm of fire has sounded.

Should we undertake to answer fire-information calls, there would be several hundred people calling at almost the same moment to ask where the fire is located, the switchboard would be a blaze of signal lights, and our operators would be quite unable to distinguish legitimate calls, particularly those of an emergency nature, from those of a purely curious nature.

That the service may be kept at a high standard always, we ask that you co-operate with us and with each other, and refrain from asking our operators the location of fires.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NEW YORK

The Great Metropolis

Low Rate Excursion

See Broadway; Pennsylvania Station; Central Park; Riverside Drive; Grant's Tomb; Metropolitan Museum of Arts; Fifth Avenue; Brooklyn Bridges and get a glimpse of the greatest city on the American Continent.

$3.00 Round Trip

Sunday, May 6

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN LEAVES

Saturday, May 5		Sunday, May 6		Sunday, May 6	
Delmar	11.15 P.M.	Felton	12.42 A.M.	Townsend	2.00 A.M.
Laurel	11.28 P.M.	Viola	12.49 A.M.	Middletown	2.12 A.M.
Seaford	11.41 P.M.	Woodside	12.55 A.M.	Mt. Pleasant	2.23 A.M.
Cannon	11.51 P.M.	Wyoming	1.04 A.M.	Kirkwood	2.34 A.M.
Bridgeville	11.58 P.M.	Dover	1.14 A.M.	New Castle	2.55 A.M.
Sunday, May 6		Cheswold	1.26 A.M.	New York (Penna. Station) Ar.	6.45 A.M.
Greenwood	12 08 A.M.	Brenford	1.33 A.M.		
Farmington	12.18 A.M.	Clayton	1.40 A.M.		
Harrington	12.30 A.M.	Blackbird	1.52 A.M.		

Returning, leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 4.40 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Extraordinary Inducements Being Offered.

Previous articles have dealt with the necessity of producing extra quantities of foods to feed the world during this stress of high consumption and paucity of production. Instead of the condition improving it is growing worse, and unless drastic and immediate action is taken, prices will continue to climb higher. It is hoped by the Canadian government that by offering extra inducements to secure a homestead of 160 acres of excellent land in the homesteading areas of Western Canada, with the combined effort of the farmer in extraordinary preparation of tillage and bigger wages than ever, that Western Canada, with the assistance of a Divine Providence, may produce a greater number of million acres of wheat than ever in the past. The farm laborer can now secure a homestead on easier conditions than ever before. All the time that he works for a Western Canadian farmer during 1917, after he makes his entry or filing will count as residence on his homestead for that year, leaving him but two additional years' residence, before getting title to a piece of land that should then be easily worth $1,600. The response to this offer has been wonderful, and hundreds have already taken advantage of it.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, instils life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired. The country is past the pioneering stage; its ability to grow all the smaller grains better than any other portion of the continent has been proven so often that it seems a waste of time to speak of it. The high name that has been given the country in the splendid class of live stock that it raises, has placed it in the high column with the best states of the Union. And then social conditions, something that every housewife asks about, are as nearly perfect as could be wished for. Thousands of miles of telephone line connect the remotest hamlet with the principal cities of the country and continent, miles of excellent graded roads, as well as the perfect natural roads of the prairie, make driving and hauling easy. Gridironed as these provinces are with railway lines bring the farm near to Atlantic or Pacific, or United States markets, rural mail delivery brings the settler still closer to the homes abroad. Rural and consolidated schools everywhere are easy adjuncts to the colleges and universities, which are said to be among the best on the continent.

Taxation is light, and only applied on the farm land, cattle, implements, etc., on the farm being exempt. Many farmers, having realized sufficient from one crop of wheat to pay for their entire farm holdings, have installed their own electric light and heating plants, have their automobiles and many luxuries they would not have possessed on their old home abroad. Life is comfortable and existence enjoyable in Western Canada. In no country is there a greater percentage of contented farmers, and in no part of the continent is farming easier or more profitable.

Land there will produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while there are many cases where the yield was higher, as high as 70 bushels. What this means to the farm laborer does not fully appear on the surface. He will get good wages, he can secure a homestead worth at the end of three years about $1,600, while working for wages he can put in residence duties, and can also look around, and find a good location.

Besides the homesteading attraction of Western Canada, there remains the other fact that other lands can be purchased at from $15 to $30, while improved farms may be had at reasonable figures.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to $100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from $10.00 to $30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at $100.00 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.—Advertisement.

Victim of the Law.

"Now, my lad," said the severe magistrate, "have you anything to say for yourself—any excuse to offer for such early depravity. Fourteen years old and caught picking pockets in the street. What started you on this road to crime?"

"You did, mister."

"I did? What do you mean, boy?"

"Well, mister, if you 'adn't given my old dad six months I wouldn't have had to start life so early to keep the home going."

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

He Knew.

A supervising principal recently was testing some children in reading and, in order to know whether they interpreted correctly, asked the meaning of different words. One word which promised difficulty was "christened." When asked, none could tell its meaning. In order to lead up to its meaning the supervisor asked: "Well, what do they do when a baby's born?"

One urchin, whose home must have had a recent visit from Mr. Stork, popped up and said, "They weigh it."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why take ordinary cough remedies when **Boschee's German Syrup** has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible. Trial size 25c, and 75c family size. Sold in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries.—Adv.

Can't Be Done.

"Will you explain this war situation in two words?" asked the puzzled citizen.

"I'm sorry, but I can't accommodate you," answered the student of international politics. "The vocabulary of a person with average intelligence is about 2,000 words, but when he tries to explain the war he usually ends by getting black in the face and merely spluttering."

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel easy and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try *it today*. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

A Sport.

"How would you like to risk a little money in a game of chance?" asked the insinuating stranger.

"Don't mind risking 25 or 30 cents," answered Uncle Hiram Waybacker. "By gum, trot out your checkerboard!"

NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS ELIXIR BABEK For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Chief of Police, J. W. Reynolds, Newport News, Va., says: "It is a pleasure to recommend **Babek** for chills and fever. Have used it when necessary for 20 years and have found no remedy as effective." **Elixir Babek** 50 cents, all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C. A Good Move—**Babek Liver Pills.** 50 pills - - - - 25 cents

Might Help.

She chatted gayly while he tinkered with a balky motor.

"Yes, the story gave me quite a start."

"Um," he growled, "I wish you'd tell it to this automobile."

Anuric cures Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism. Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.

Fatal Delay.

Boycotting the potato would be all right if the potato had not beaten us to it.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

In Jungle Land.

Giraffe—Don't be afraid to come in, Mr. Monk, it isn't deep; why, it's only up to my shoulders.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is powerful and prompt but safe. One dose only is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

It takes a lot of fortitude to follow the dictates of a perfectly good conscience.

Some men never accomplish anything because they are unable to find an easy mark to put up the money.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

The proposed $75,000 water bond issue for Brunswick was defeated at a special election.

Charles A. Runkles, grain dealer and miller, died at his home, near Mt. Airy. For years he was a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

To stimulate interest in the food preparedness campaign, W. D. Byron & Sons, operators of tanneries at Williamsport, have agreed to give their employes a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer to cultivate their available ground.

Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield recommended to the War Department at Washington that the Lewis farm at Havre de Grace be selected for the camp for Maryland troops. The War Department does not contemplate its use as a general mobilization headquarters.

William Helferstay, 77 years old, Confederate veteran, retired Baltimore and Ohio engineer, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Foltz, at Hagerstown. Mr. Helferstay served throughout the Civil War. He leaves his widow, four daughters and one son.

The report of the first police census of Cumberland, recently completed, was made to the City Council. The census shows a total population of 25,294, an increase approximately of 4,000 over the Federal census of 1910. The population is divided as follows: White, 24,322; colored, 972.

Between 80 and 100 Allegany county farmers met in Cumberland to discuss agriculture preparedness in the county and to take measures for supplying necessities to those sections that may need what this locality has and to find out what this section may require from other parts of the country.

Totally blind for two years, Mrs. James Hull, of Clearspring, suddenly regained her sight while in a grocery in Hagerstown. She was seated in a chair when she became aware of objects moving before her. Snortly afterward the objects became clearer. It is believed that Mrs. Hull may be permanently cured.

Governor Harrington was enrolled as one of the State liable to call for military duty under the State law. The Governor, setting a good example to the other men of the State, filled out his papers and these papers, in the Chief Executive's handwriting, are now on file with the Annapolis enrolling officers.

The damage suit of Albert Smith, of Queen Anne's, against the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, at Denton was ended with a verdict for $4,000 for Smith. The evidence was that Smith, who was a cook on a construction train, was badly hurt when his car was struck by another train.

Five buildings in the heart of Ellicott City were badly damaged and a great deal of excitement caused, when a blaze started from some unknown cause in the rear part of the bakery conducted by Doughran Brothers. The damage amounts to over $10,000 and is partly covered by insurance. Several persons had to leave their homes in a hurry and were unable to take time to dress.

Fire, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery, threatened to destroy the Western Maryland Railroad bridge over the Potomac River at Big Pool, Md., west of Hagerstown, which is heavily guarded by a squad of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. The blaze destroyed the big pump house adjoining the trestle, which furnishes water to Cherry Run, W. Va., entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

The report of J. Dukes Downes, bank commissioner, on the condition of the 140 State banks and trust companies at the close of business on March 5 last shows total resources to be $181,911,555.83. The following increases for the past year are shown: Total assets, $22,322,577.15; surplus fund, $745,085.39; undivided profits, $448,886.91; demand deposits, $12,773,448.52; time deposits, $5,998,812.77; City of Baltimore deposits, $855,000.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Agricultural Building will be one of the main features of the Farmers' Day celebration at College Park, May 30. Ground for the building was broken some time ago and work now is well under way. The stone will be laid with Masonic ceremonies. The Worshipful Master of the State and other Masonic officials of Maryland and the District of Columbia will be asked to attend. The chief address on Farmers' Day will be made by Herbert Quick, of the Federal Farm Board.

Students at the Washington County Male High School will be given military instruction under the direction of Sergeant Cooper, recruiting officer for the United States Marine Corps at Hagerstown. The school board granted the pupils permission to take a course of instruction in military tactics. Drills will be held three times a week.

It is estimated that the daily attendance at the moving-picture theaters in the United States is more than 25,000,000.

STATE CAPITAL

For Increase In Farm Products.

Annapolis—In accordance with the Governor's proclamation, the extension service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture is taking definite steps, through its county demonstration agents and specialists, to assist the State Council for Defense in speeding up the agricultural production of the State. In anticipation of the reports to be received from county demonstration agents this week regarding the needs of the several counties as regards farm labor, machinery and seeds, the specialists of the extension service, in conference with State and Federal authorities, are outlining a definite plan of production for the State. This plan contemplates the co-operation of the extension service with the county committees for defense in enlisting the farmers, business men and bankers of each county in an active campaign for food and food production.

Wherever the farmers will make an especial effort to increase the acreage of staple crops, such as corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, cabbage, beans or maintain the standard output of cannery goods, such as sweet corn, tomatoes, peas and other crops especially adapted for shipment and consumption, local committees will be organized to assist the farmer in securing the needed seed, fertilizer and labor-saving machinery. In conjunction with the State Council for National Defense they will also seek to insure sufficient labor to harvest the additional crops grown through the organization of all unemployed labor, both in the city and country available for farm service. Extension workers will carry on a vigorous campaign for improved methods of production so that every acre under tillage may yield a maximum crop. Wherever labor can be saved by the use of improved machinery efforts will be made to arrange for putting such machinery into operation in the cultivation and harvesting of crops. The growing of plenty of forage crops for live stock to release more grain for the general market will be urged in connection with an effort to get rid of all unprofitable stock of every sort on Maryland farms.

Farmers will be invited to organize in groups to permit of purchasing improved live stock in co-operation with business men and bankers, making every animal grown count as much as possible in maintaining our food supply.

Women Start On War Duties.

The Women's War Council, appointed by Governor Harrington as aids in preparing Maryland for defense, met in the Governor's offices and organized by electing Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, chairman; Mrs. B. W. Corkran, Jr., vice-chairman, and Mrs. W. Milnes Maloy, secretary.

In fact, there was a flutter of dresses and a bobbing of spring bonnets at the noon hour in and around the Governor's headquarters. No sooner had the war council organized than Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon and Mrs. Charles M. Ogle got the Governor's ear and tried to induce him to stand for legislation at the coming extra session of the General Assembly by which women would be given the right to vote at presidential, senatorial and congressional elections, State and municipal elections not being included in their proposition. By restricting their voting to national elections the women told the Governor that there would be no occasion for an amendment to the State Constitution. The Governor shook his head. This meant no.

Then came a delegation of women from St. Mary's county, "The Home Service Society," which offered its services to war preparedness. The Governor told them to help their husbands and fathers to raise larger crops of corn, wheat, tobacco and vegetables.

Governor Harrington and Gen. Carl R. Gray, chairman of the War Council, made spirited addresses to the women, telling them that they could be of effective service in dong their part to place Maryland in a state of preparedness for war by encouraging enlistments in all branches of the government's service, by conserving the food supply through home economics, and, were their influence extended, in enlarging crops; by Red Cross work, by training and encouraging nurses and by assisting in the tabulation of the census returns. Hearty co-operation in all the lines suggested was promised.

The eggs produced in the Petaluma (Cal.) district and shipped to market or hatched by the hatcheries amount to 15 or 16 million dozen a year, worth probably $4,000,000.

Up to March 4 there had been shipped from the new sugar crop of Porto Rico 106,283 tons of sugar, or somewhat more than 20 per cent. of the estimated crop for the year, which has been placed at slightly in excess of 500,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each.

Weather news is now received regularly by wireless at 270 amateur radio stations located in nine of the Northern and Western States. In this way the wireless operator is enabled to give his neighborhood weather forecast as soon as it is issued.

Hearing of the demand for rattlesnakes in China, where they are used in compounding certain medicines, a South Dakota woman has offered to supply from 90 to 100 a day.

The word lancet is found in only one place in the Bible, I. Kings, xvii.. 28. The term is not the well-known blade used by surgeons, but appears to mean a javelin or light spear.

At present the fastest motion picture camera takes pictures at the rate of 2,000 a second.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 15

JESUS THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

LESSON TEXT—John 10:7-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am the good Shepherd: the good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep.—John 10:11.

This lesson probably occurred at the Feast of the Tabernacle in October, A. D. 29. The place was Jerusalem, perhaps in or near the temple. Facts, pictures and illustrations regarding eastern shepherd life can be used effectively in teaching the lesson. The true teacher must impart, develop and protect. Jesus does all of these things.

I. Jesus, the Door (vv. 1-9). Anyone who tries to get access to the sheep any other way than through Jesus the door is a thief and a robber (v. 1). A door is an invitation to enter, to investigate, to purchase, to learn, to meet others. It is the proper entrance. To go in through any other way arouses suspicion. It is also a means of safety to control those who enter; it can be closed in case of danger, and is strong to protect against storms and thieves. It is a means of separation, to insure privacy, and to furnish a means of egress. Jesus says we are to "go in" for communion with God, and to "go out" for service, to "go in" for strength and to "go out" for conflict. Verse nine is a wonderful verse. In it we have the simplicity of the Gospel, "I am the door;" the exclusiveness of the Gospel, "By me," the conditions of the Gospel, "Enter in;" the certainty, "Be saved;" the liberty, "Go in and out;" the provision, "Find pasture."

The true acceptance of Jesus leads not to a life of fear and constraint but to the perfect liberty of a child, satisfaction in green pastures (Ps. 23: 2) that never fail (Rev. 7:16-17). The world's richest pasture lands are bleak and barren wildernesses in comparison with this. Christ is the door to other things not mentioned in this lesson (See John 14:6; Eph. 2:18; Rom. 5:1-2; Heb. 10:19-22). By him we enter the room of the knowledge of God. The Christian's business is to know God and to make him known.

II. Jesus, the Good Shepherd (vv. 10-18). It is not enough to be a door. A door has no volition. It cannot leave its place. A shepherd can go in and out. A false Christ and false shepherd are really thieves and robbers who come to "Steal and kill and destroy." On the other hand, Jesus' mission was a glorious one, "I came that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." As a good Shepherd (1) he has courage (v. 12). Jesus was not only willing, but actually did give his life for the sheep. He had love for all of the sheep, and was willing to seek the lost (Matt. 18:12). He also had confidence, due to his knowledge of God (v. 14). This is not audacity but quiet confidence due to experience. He knows the proper pastures. He knows where to find water for the sheep. He knows the dangers and pitfalls along the pathway. He knows how to direct our efforts. Sunday school teachers who are following in the steps of the master, and who perform the acts of a good shepherd, must pay the price of knowledge. (2) Jesus had character (v. 15). He was right in the sight of God, but in order to be right in the sight of God he must also be right in the sight of men. God expects results. The church expects results from us. The parents who trust their children to our teaching expect results. A sheep does not live for itself. It lives for others. Unless it produces wool, and is good for meat, it has existed in vain; so God, man and the church expect of us, as undershepherds, that we shall produce results. This we do not have to do in our own strength for any of us may have the life which is "abundant" and "exceeding" and "beyond measure." The question is, have we this superabundant life? (See I Pet. 1:8; John 1:15; Col. 1:19; Eph. 3:16-19).

Doctor Torrey has called our attention to ten points about the good Shepherd. (1) He knows the sheep. (2) He is known by his sheep. (3) He has a personal interest in his sheep, calls each by name (v. 3). (4) He leadeth them on. (5) He thrusts forth the laggard sheep (v. 4). (6) He overlooks none; all are his own (v. 4 R. V.). (7) He goeth before them. He has trodden every step of the way that they must take. (8) He careth for the sheep (v. 13). (9) He layeth down his life for the sheep (vv. 11 and 15). (10) Giveth eternal and abundant life to the sheep (vv. 10, 28, 29).

Jesus has sheep outside of Israel (v. 16). When these are brought in they will all become one fold (Eph. 2:14, 15; Gal. 3:28). It is through hearing his voice that they are to be brought. The laying down of his life was a voluntary act on his part, but it was performed in obedience to the father's will (See Chap. 6:38; 15:10). Jesus intended that his relation to his followers should be exactly like that which bound himself to the Father (See Chap. 17:21-23).

This love of the Good Shepherd led him to die for our sins, and to be raised for our justification.

Green, Indeed!

Jimmy—What made Blackhack give up der pickpocket profession?

Larry—Why, de gang kidded him so much 'cause he actually thought a man returning from his summer vacation had money and tackled him.

Other Paraphernalia Desired.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, Willie, you must be a good boy. Do you not wish to have white wings and a golden harp when you die?

Willie—Nothin' doin', teacher. Gimme a swimmin' suit and a baseball bat

Home Town Helps

SHOWING CHARACTER IN HOME

Builder Should Express His Own Nature And Not Follow Reigning Style in Architecture.

The essential in the art of home building is the ability to suit your own taste—to express your own nature. Your taste may not at all coincide with that of your neighbor, but that is not important. There are as many individual expressions of the art that is within one as there are leaves on a tree, and there is no good reason why the expression of the individual should not continue in the home itself.

For people's characters do show in their homes—in the architecture of the dwelling, the decorations within, the selection of the furniture, even in the pictures and the way they are hung. To persons who are not especially observant this fact is as plain as the fact that one can always detect the presence of feminine fingers in the arrangement of the bric-a-brac, the flowers or vase on the stand or the books and magazines on the library table. The thing is so palpably human that it is almost impossible not to recognize it.

It may never have occurred to you how bound down most of us are by conventions that someone else established without our knowledge or sanction and which may or may not represent our ideals. And still we follow them blindly. But it is a sorry fact that most people don't build their houses or their homes to fit their natures. Rather do they try to make their natures fit into the home which they pay numerous other persons to build for them.

They allow themselves to be made slaves of convention, style or fad, and their home is no more like them—no more the expression of their lives or natures—than an automobile is like a flat-bottom boat. They go to the nearest architect, who tells them what the reigning style happens to be at the moment, as if he were planning to fit them all with the latest Paris fashions in dress or headgear.

CITY PLANNING IDEA GROWS

Phase of Community Activity Once Regarded as Visionary Has Taken Hold on Popular Interest.

City planning, which may once have been regarded as the peculiar project of meddlesome theorists, has taken a new hold on popular interest in the United States. New York city supplies one notable example of planning activity. An examination of the causes underlying disastrous slumps in property values in what was formerly a congested district in the lower part of Manhattan Island showed that the district had been permitted to grow in haphazard fashion without any forethought of the inevitable growth of a business section farther uptown. New York business men saw too late that such a condition could have been prevented, and they asked for and obtained a planning commission.

Interest in city planning has been awakened in Indiana. Fort Wayne is the first city in the state to announce preparations for a planning exhibition, although the chamber of commerce of Indianapolis and several other cities have been considering local exhibitions as the first step in a campaign to get a law authorizing planning commissions. The material and scope of these exhibitions can be adjusted to local needs, but the purpose of all of them is to visualize city planning as it is proceeding in other places, and to show to the uninformed or skeptical citizen that it has an intensely practical value.—Indianapolis Star.

House With Spirit of Home.

Rich or poor, we are all tempted, in varying degrees, to build bigger houses than our personalities call for. One who is building a new house can hardly do better than follow that excellent motto of the Greeks, "Not too much." Is not the first principle of house building to make something which shall depend for its effect, not upon size and display, but upon its quiet adaptation to the spirit of those who abide in it; something the value of which no one shall be able to measure in dollars and cents, something that is one's own, one's home?

City to Supply Garden Plots.

Birmingham, Ala., is again going in for the city beautiful contest. An announcement has been made from the city hall that if anyone wants to plant something on a vacant lot and has no lot, the city will "dig one up." In other words, the municipal authorities are keeping books and seeing that no one man has so much property that he cannot beautify it, for, if it is found that he has, the city will get someone else to beautify it.

Business Abhors a Vacuum.

When selecting sites of small parks, civic center plazas, etc., it is well to remember that business abhors and will hardly tolerate a vacuum. Therefore do not try to thrust open spaces upon centers where business is at high pressure or they may prove a check rather than an incentive to development. Therefore proper provision would dictate sites somewhat retired or to one side.

Healthful Cities Have Advantage.

People are thinking in these days of their physical welfare and have no desire to live in localities where insufficient attention is given to the prevention of disease and where there is more sickness than there should be. The community that has health has a distinct advantage in the competition for economic prosperity over the sick community.

There are more than 1,000,000 Englishwomen at war-work and 4,000,000 ready for the call.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Not Her Job.

He was a young subaltern. One evening the sister in the hospital had just finished making him comfortable for the night, and before going off duty asked: "Is there anything I can do for you before I leave?"

Dear little Two Stars replied: "Well, yes! I should like very much to be kissed good night."

Sister rustled to the door. "Just wait till I call the orderly," she said. "He does all the rough work here."—London Opinion.

New York city has 102,530 registered automobiles.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

For Horses

Horsemen agree that Yager's Liniment is the best and most economical liniment for general stable use.

For strained ligaments, spavin, harness galls, sweeny, wounds or old sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief.

A 25 cent bottle contains four times as much as the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price.

At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Rheumacide

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.

"RHEUMACIDE ON THE INSIDE PUTS RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE"

At All Druggists

Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributers Baltimore, Md.

TAPS

Relieves and Remedies CONSTIPATION

Try a Box—10 Taps 10c.—All Druggists

Take a tip—take a TAP

TREES! TREES!

Commercial Orchardist—ask for our list of varieties of peach, and apple trees. Mr. Farmer, you want a home orchard. We can supply you with anything needed. FRUIT and SHADE TREES, all classes. Ornamentals in SHRUBBERY and EVERGREENS. We yet have 50,000 PEACH and APPLE TREES SPRING 1917.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY CO.

Catalog Free. WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for $1.25; 1,000 for $2.00; 5,000 at $1.50, f. o. b. here; postpaid 35c per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Immediate shipment, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, 1,000 to 5,000 at $2.00; 10,000 up at $1.50, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants 500 75c; 1,000 for $1.25; Egg and Pepper plants 500 for $1.00; 1,000, for $1.50; 5,000 and up at $1.25, f. o. b. here. Postpaid 40c per 100. D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years

A Large Percentage Fatal

Appalling as this record seems, it is only a fraction of the real number. The symptoms of cholera infantum and arsenical poisoning are almost identical. Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many actual fly poison cases are unrecognized and unreported.

The Government recognizes this danger to childhood and issues this warning, in supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Report:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

TANGLEFOOT

catches flies and embalms their disease-bearing bodies with a disinfecting varnish. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous, and your protector from both fly and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.
(104)

An Equivalent.

"What is the English equivalent of 'raconteur?'"

"Bore."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

GAMBIA IS CALLED PARADISE

Smallest Colonial Possession of Great Britain Declared in One Sense Also the Richest.

An American tourist, recently returned from a circuit of the earth, is loud in his praise of little Gambia, which enjoys the distinction of being the smallest and in a sense the richest of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. "Many other African colonies," he says, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin, "are rich in gold, rich in diamonds, in rubber and in copper, but in comparison with little known Gambia they are poor. Gambia in extent covers about 60 square miles. In 1901 the population was 13,500, of which only 193 were white. Its population now is less than that of Worcester, Mass. Compared with other parts of equatorial Africa, it is a paradise. It has good roads, an up-to-date water system, with filtration plant, water mains, hydrants along the streets of Bathurst, the capital of the colony; pipes in the houses and a fountain in the city square.

"The exports of Gambia are wax, hides, cotton, rice, palm oil and peanuts. It is the latter products that has made Gambia rich. Of all the African colonies or governments, Gambia alone owes not a penny. The country and its inhabitants are free from debt, and there is upward of $1,000,000 in the public treasury. The average annual export of peanuts is about 70,000 tons, or more than 1,000 pounds of peanuts for every man, woman and child in the colony. The money value of the peanuts exported is more than $3,000,000 annually, while the total of imports does not exceed $2,350,000, so that the country has an annual profit on its peanuts of $750,000.

"Life has few problems for the Senegambians. They need few clothes, and the fashions rarely change. The great river from which the colony takes its name yields abundance of fish, and the peanuts bring them more money than they require for all their needs. Every day is a holiday except the time of planting and gathering the crop."

Australians tan ostrich skins.

Grape-Nuts

contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley.

Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks.

And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.

"There's a Reason"

PLAN TO GET A GOOD STAND OF ALFALFA

(By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of Iowa State College.)

Manure a piece of ground in the fall and plow; or, if this cannot be done, manure the ground in the winter or early spring and disk thoroughly and then plow.

2. Disk or harrow or cultivate the ground every week or ten days during April, May and June to kill the weeds. Keep the ground clean. Don't let the weeds get a start. In addition this will give a firm seedbed, just what alfalfa must have.

3. Apply from three to five tons of ground lime rock per acre any time during the spring when most convenient.

4. Sow from 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre the last of June or during July or the first of August, without any nurse crop.

The important things are: Manure, lime, killing the weeds, a firm seedbed, sowing early so as to have strong plants to withstand the winter, and—determination.

By sowing early, say in July or the last of June, as soon as the weeds are killed, there is time to resow in case of heavy rain which may form a hard crust on the soil and prevent the first sowing from coming up.

5. Inoculation.—Inoculation never hurts and, east of the Missouri river usually helps and often is essential; especially until alfalfa has been grown on the farm for several years.

The inoculation is a simple matter and easily done. During the spring or summer distribute from the rear end of a wagon 300 or 400 pounds per acre of sweet clover or alfalfa soil, secured from a sweet clover or from a good alfalfa field.

Drainage.—Alfalfa will not do well in sour, wet, soggy ground. If not naturally drained it should be tile-drained.

1. Cultivate.—Cultivate and cultivate both ways. Don't be afraid of hurting the alfalfa. There is nothing equal to a spring-tooth harrow for cultivating alfalfa. It destroys the weeds and especially blue grass which is alfalfa's greatest enemy, and forms a mulch, keeping the ground from getting hard. Cultivate in the fall; cultivate early in the spring; cultivate after each cutting except after the first cutting in the spring when you won't have time. Begin cultivating the second season after sowing.

2. When to Cut Alfalfa.—Cut when the little shoots or buds begin to start at the base of the plant. This is important and especially for the first cutting in the spring. When the buds or shoots start that means that all the strength is going to the new shoots for the next crop. If we delay cutting until these shoots have grown up so that we cut them off, we will cut two crops of alfalfa and get but one. Keep your eye on the little shoots—never mind the blossom.

ALFALFA A PROFITABLE CROP—FOUR TONS PER ACRE.

SELECTION OF HENS FOR BREEDING PENS

Pick Only Active, Vigorous Fowls, Avoiding Use of Thin, Immature Pullets.

Select mature hens, and not pullets, for breeding purposes, advises F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Constitutional vigor should be the first consideration in the selection of a hen," said Mr. Fox. "The head should be broad, wide and deep; the eyes full, round and prominent; the back short and stout; and the neck of medium length.

"Individuals should be selected that have well proportioned backs, broad at the rear extremity. The birds should have broad, deep breasts with long keels, which should extend well to the rear. The body should have plenty of capacity to allow room for the digestive and reproductive organs. Another indication of vigor is the well-worn or blunt toenail.

"Select only active, vigorous hens. A good rule for this is the old saying, 'the best hen is the first off the roost in the morning and the last on in the evening.' Avoid the use of immature pullets.

PLAN TO RID SHEEP OF ALL PARASITES

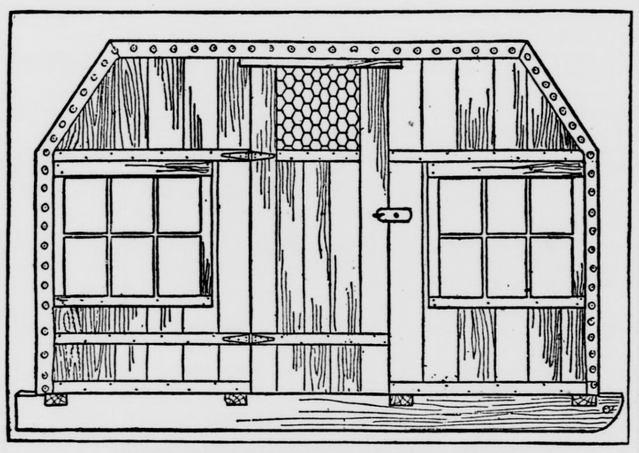
Drench of Copper Sulphate Has Been Found Most Satisfactory at Ohio Station.

Sheepmen having flocks infested with stomach and tapeworms may free the animals of such pests by treatment before turning out to spring pasture. For this purpose a drench of copper sulphate has been found most satisfactory in the flocks at the Ohio experiment station.

Two fluid ounces of a solution made by dissolving an ounce of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two quarts of water is sufficient for a yearling, and a two-year-old sheep needs three fluid ounces. A long-necked bottle or a rubber tube and funnel may be used to give the dose. Most effective results follow when the sheep are fasted for a day both before and after treatment. Water should not be given for a few hours preceding and following the dosing.

Digestive disturbances, poor appetite, loss of flesh and general weakness indicate the presence of worms. Lambs are most seriously affected. Ridding the sheep of worms in the spring will result in fewer losses in the lamb crop.

CHEAP PORTABLE COLONY POULTRY HOUSE



HENHOUSE MADE FROM OLD PIANO BOXES.

Not having enough brooding space last spring and not wanting to put much money into new houses, I hit upon the following plan: I first secured two piano boxes from a piano dealer. Then I bought at the lumber yard two pieces 2 by 6, 9 feet long, and four pieces 2 by 4, 6 feet long, says a writer in National Stockman and Farmer. These six pieces I made into a sled. I set the 2 by 6 pieces on edge parallel and six feet apart. I then mortised the four pieces in them, spacing them hardly three feet apart and spiked them down. I set the boxes on the sled one at each end with the backs facing in, then carefully removed the backs and divided each into two equal parts and put one of these parts on the sled between the boxes for the floor. Another part bridges the gap in the roof. The third part closes one side and the fourth makes the door. On each side of the door I put in a window. For roofing I used prepared roofing and extended the strips to the ground on both ends. I covered the back with the same material.

Planting Shrubs.

Avoid as you would the plague the too common practice of scattering trees and shrubs promiscuously about the place. That may be a good way to plant a nursery, but it is not a good way to adorn a home.

Call a Veterinarian.

When anything is wrong with one of the horses, send for a man who knows horses. Don't trust the judgment of Tom, Dick and Harry. Horses are too valuable for that.

Tobacco Kills Plant Lice.

Be on the lookout for green aphis or plant louse on early cabbage plants. Fumigation with tobacco stems or spraying with nicotine preparations will destroy this pest.

Fostering Agriculture.

Comparatively few persons realize the importance of fostering agriculture.

Air Is Overlooked.

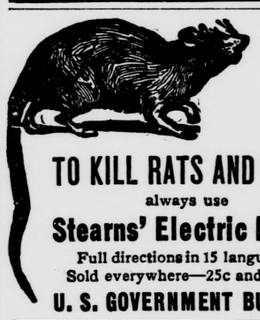
How many farmers know that air is as necessary to the soil as water?

Keep Young

Just as well be young at seventy as old at fifty.

Many people past middle age suffer lame, bent, aching backs, and distressing urinary disorders, when a little help for the kidneys would fix it all up. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to get a start. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands, young and old. They are the most widely used remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys in the whole world.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50¢ at all Stores
Foster-Milburn Co. Props. Buffalo, N.Y.



TO KILL RATS AND MICE
always use
Stearns' Electric Paste
Full directions in 15 languages
Sold everywhere—25c and $1.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYS IT

ADVICE TO THE AGED
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills
have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural action, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

An Automatic Signal Device
Badly needed on the market. Can market at small cost. John W. Stachaiek, 1914 E. Lafayette Av., Baltimore, Md.

Nancy Hall Sweet Potato Slips $1.75. 1,000. This ad good for 60c on orders for 10,000. H. L. FUNK, Pine Castle, Fla.

Light Responsibility.

"I thought you said Dubson could be depended on in an emergency. Yesterday his house caught fire and he got so excited he couldn't turn in an alarm."

"I failed to explain the kind of emergency I meant. If you should ever want to stoop over and tie your shoelace, Dubson could be depended on to hold your hat."

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

More to the Purpose.

"Register gloom!" bellowed the movie director. "You look as if you were going on a picnic."

"I don't understand your meaning," answered the screen star, haughtily.

"Hang it! Try to look the way people do when they are coming back from a picnic."

CLEARS AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Probably an Idle Rumor.

"What effect will this shortage of dyes have?"

"I don't know."

"But what do you hear?"

"Some say it's going to throw a lot of brunettes back on the matrimonial market."

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

Equivocal.

"I wonder what Smith meant by his double-edged remark?"

"What was it?"

"He said if I wanted to get a dog badly, he would give me a pointer."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

THE DAIRY

PROFITS FROM FALL CALVES

Farmers Find It Most Profitable to Have Cows Freshen in Autumn—Needs Less Feeding.

Because more milk would be produced in the year and calves would be raised cheaper, farmers find it most profitable to have their cows freshen in the fall months.

The cow gives a large flow of milk at the beginning of the period of lactation. In the spring the milk yield, which gradually falls off, is suddenly increased when the cow is turned on fresh pasture.

Calves born in the fall need mainly milk and eat little grain during the period of winter feeding. When spring comes they are ready to be turned on pasture. Spring calves consume milk and grain during the cheap pasture season and require the same high-priced feeds during the following winter, when they are older and thus eat more. The fall-born calf at the same age needs only pasture.

At the Ohio experiment station some calves born in the fall were raised for about $5 less than others born in the spring. Under average farm conditions this difference would be even greater, as no grain would be fed to fall-born calves on pasture, while those at the station were given grain because of pasture shortage.

"GENTLE" BULL DOES INJURY

Few "Don'ts" Given by Expert of Missouri College to Be Followed in Handling Bulls.

By W. W. SWETT, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Following are a few "don'ts" which can be followed to advantage in handling a bull:

Don't underfeed him when young or keep him overfat when mature.

Don't use him too heavily before he is mature.

Don't abuse him. You can get better results by gentle but firm handling.

Don't tease him or allow children to play with him.

Don't let him get the upper hand at any time.

Don't let him realize his enormous strength.

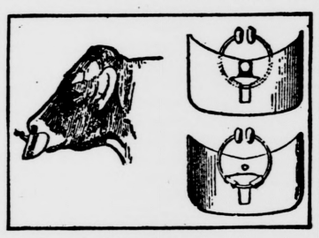
Don't keep him confined. Give him plenty of exercise.

Don't trust any bull at any time. It is the "gentle" bull that does the damage.

CALF WEANER IS EFFECTIVE

Device Arranged With Sharp Point Which Pricks Youngster's Nose—Can Graze Freely.

When a calf, wearing this weaner, tries to get a meal from its mother, the sharp point pricks its nose, also the shield is curved at the sides and



Calf Weaner.

prevents side sucking. Since the device is suspended freely from the nostrils, grazing is not interfered with.

KEEP CORRECT MILK RECORDS

Note Production of Each Individual Cow and Save Heifer Calves From Large Producers.

You cannot always buy good cows, but another way to get a good herd together is by keeping records of the production of each individual cow in your herd and saving the heifer calves from the larger producers. These calves being from a good registered sire and from selected cows, it will not take many years to build up a first-class herd. You can only know your best cows by continuous weighing and testing of the milk, and keeping records of each individual, so that some information may be secured as to the cost of production, which is growing more important as the prices of feed stuffs and labor advance.

CALVES GROWN ON SKIM MILK

Cost Is Less Than Where Whole Milk Is Fed—Animals Make Better Gains in the Feed Lot.

The cost of growing calves on skim milk was less than where whole milk was fed, or where the calves ran with their dams, and the skim-milk calves made better gains when put into the feed lot than the others did, according to some experimental work at the Kansas station.

It cost $2.26 per 100 pounds gain on the calves fed on skim milk, $7.60 per 100 pounds gain on whole milk, and $4.41 per 100 pounds gain where the calves ran with their dams. When these same calves were put into the feed lot the skim-milk calves made the fastest gains and the whole-milk calves next.

Rough Cement Floors.

Where cement floors are used in dairy barns they should be more or less rough to prevent the cows slipping.

Secure Clean Milk.

Clean milk can be had only by clean methods in milking. This requires milking with dry, clean hands.

Don't Kill Heifer Calves.

It never pays to kill the heifer calves from the best cows. Raise them to replace the poor cows.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Boys' Shoes Best in the World **$3.00 $2.50 & $2.00**

DRUGGISTS IN EVERY STATE RELY ON THIS KIDNEY MEDICINE

One of the best preparations on the market is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; it has been universally successful in the treatment of kidney, liver and bladder troubles and its excellent reputation makes its value in such conditions well known. About thirty years ago we began to sell it and we have never received a single complaint. Very truly yours,

A. G. CORBETT DRUG CO.
Nov. 6, 1916. Clarion, Pa.

About a quarter of a century ago we gave our first order for Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and since that time its merit has sold it. Cases of stone in bladder, catarrh and liver troubles have been very valuably benefitted from its curative action, and we firmly believe that Swamp-Root will do all that is claimed for it.

Very truly yours,
W. D. CHANDLER & CO.,
Druggists.
Nov. 11, 1916. Mount Joy, Pa.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Preparedness Unappreciated.

A city-bred child whose knowledge of the wild was very limited was walking through the woods with her governess. They chanced upon a porcupine. At the approach of two individuals whose intentions might be hostile the creature bristled aggressively, its weaponlike quills rising in menace.

"Oh, look!" exclaimed the little girl. "What a fright we have given that funny animal! Its hair is standing on end!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

No Wonder.

"What did your husband think of that twenty-dollar hat you bought?"

"Oh, he just raved over it."

Wichita, Kan., has adopted city manager form of government.

Subterfuge.

"What sort of a fellow is Green?"

"Oh, he's all right when you get to know him."

"That I presume is a polite way of telling me that he's disagreeable."

Good health depends upon good digestion. Safeguard your digestion and you safeguard your health. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills provide the safeguard. A medicine as well as a purgative. Adv.

Possibly.

Said he: "Why do women, as a rule, talk more than men do?"

She said: "Oh, I suppose it's because they have the most to talk about."

Unjust Taxes.

"Gertrude," asked the teacher, "what were the causes of the Revolutionary war?"

"It had something to do with automobiles, but I do not understand just what," replied Gertrude.

"Oh, no!" said the teacher, "that was before the day of automobiles."

"Well, it said it was on account of unjust taxis," said Gertrude firmly.

Old Looks?

(BY DR. L. H. SMITH)

Persons suffering from too much uric acid in the system frequently look older than they should. They age faster and the appearance of gray hair or baldhead in early years is, indeed, often a sign of uric acid. The face appears lean and haggard, lines and wrinkles appearing in young men or women.

The best way to combat this premature age and the obstruction to the arteries and faulty circulation is of the simplest: Drink copiously of pure water between meals. This will not make you fat, as it is only the water taken with the meals that fattens. Obtain at any drug store a package of Anuric, double strength, which is to be taken before meals, in order to expel the uric acid from the system. The painful effects of backache, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, due to uric acid in the blood should quickly disappear after treatment with Anuric.

Maryland Folks Testify

Brunswick, Md.—"Several months ago I was taken with a severe pain in the small of my back. I saw an advertisement in some newspaper of Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets, and was so impressed with it, thought they would possibly be beneficial in my case, and knowing the high reputation of all Dr. Pierce's remedies I immediately sent for a trial package of the Anuric Tablets and began taking them as soon as received, and in a very short time was relieved of the trouble. I believe this remedy, like all Dr. Pierce's remedies, to be everything that is claimed for it."—F. G. HOAR.

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this new medicine and you know that his Pleasant Pellets for the liver, his Golden Medical Discovery for the blood, and his Favorite Prescription for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past 50 years.

Also Economical.

She was comely and a widow, and, moreover, she was Scotch. She mourned Mackintosh, her late husband, for 18 months, and then from a crowd of suitors chose honest, homely Mackintyre for her second.

"I'm no' guid enough for ye, dear!" he whispered. "What for did ye choose me oot o' sae mony?"

"Ah, weel, ye see," laughed the pretty widow, "yer name's Mackintyre."

"Yes, but—" began the bewildered suitor.

"An' ye ken," finished the widow, "all my linen's marked 'M-a-c-k!'"

She Qualified It.

The fortune-teller was sending cold streams of horror down her victim's back as she predicted the bad things in store for him in the immediate future.

"You will die in a year!" she hissed, at last. "This line in your palm tells me so."

"Help!" gasped the victim. "It surely cannot be as bad as that?"

"As I said," continued the seer, "you will die in a year—but in what year I cannot say."

New York's 1916 death rate, 13.89 in each 1,000, is the lowest in 18 years.

No Eggs, Milk or Butter

The following recipe shows how an appetizing, wholesome cake can be made without expensive ingredients.

In many other recipes the number of eggs may be reduced one-half or more by using an additional quantity of ROYAL Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

EGGLESS, MILKLESS, BUTTERLESS CAKE

1 cup brown sugar	1 teaspoon nutmeg
1¼ cups water	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup seeded raisins	½ teaspoon salt
2 ounces citron	2 cups flour
⅓ cup shortening	5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

The old method (fruit cake) called for 2 eggs

DIRECTIONS—Put the first eight ingredients into saucepan and boil three minutes. When cool, add the flour and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake in moderate oven in loafpan (round tin with hole in center is best) for 35 or 40 minutes. Ice with white icing.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 125 William Street, New York.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, adds none but healthful qualities to the food.

No Alum No Phosphate No Bitter Taste

"THAT MOTHER OF MINE"

BY CHARLES S. MONTGOMERY

In the valley where the Blue Bird
Sings its sweetest all the day,
Where the Sunbeams toss and tumble
O'er the hills in golden play.
Where the Cricket on the hearthstone
Whispers softly to its mate,
'Tis there I first remember
The Old Vine Clad Arbor Gate.

I can see my Dear Old Mother
In her gown of spotless white,
As she leaned upon it swinging
In the gentle pale moonlight.
I can hear the old tunes sounding
Upon the open air,
As I feel a longing in my heart
Yes, a longing to be there.

In the valley where no shadows
Came o'er my daily life,
Where naught but peaceful murmurs
Ran, mid flowing streams so rife.
I can once again hear laughter
Coming from out the Dell,
'Tis the laughter of the Dear Old Soul
I know now, O' so well.

But the figure, It has wandered
To another world I know
Where no more singing I can hear
In that voice so sweet and low.
The Blue Bird, it still warbles
The Sunbeams chase and play,
The Cricket on the hearth's still there
But my Mother's gone away.

The Vine Clad Arbor Gate is there
It's hinges have rusty grown,
But still, It is, no creaking now
It's swinging is unknown;
And when the moonbeams gently fall
About the old, old place,
They seem to linger but awhile
For they miss my Mother's face.

SEASON TO GET BUSY

This is the season of the year to get busy. Every household has work to be done. The gardens and yards need attention. The accummulation of rubbish and odds and ends of unhealthy stuff, has to be removed.

The newspapers have been giving the people ideas and making suggestions as what is best to be done to put our homes in a sanitary condition. We believe the majority of our people are going to clean up. It is not necessary to designate a "Clean-up Day." The rubbish about the yard can be gathered up, and carted away at a small expense.

After a general clean-up the garden plot is there. Are you going to let it bear you a fine crop of weeds, or are you going to cultivate it? You can raise vegetables enough for the season. Vegetables are more profitable than weeds, and therefore, raise a crop that will prove a money-saver. At all events keep the weeds low and all surroundings clean.

Then there is another menace coming, the germ-carrying house fly. Begin to swat the fly. There should be a vigorous and progressive war against the fly. For years the house fly has been a dangerous menace to humanity and time is at hand to wage a war of extermination. Start this work by keeping clean. Allow no breeding places.

There is work for the people to do, and they are going to do it. The work of keeping our town clean lies with the people, and they should do everything to put our town in a sanitary condition.

Connecting Road System

At the conference of Governors in Philadelphia, last Saturday, which was attended by the Executives of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, the purpose being to consider co-operative plans with the Government in the event of war Governor Harrington, of Maryland the matter of a connecting public road between the State highway system of Maryland and the duPont boulevard. The result was that Governor Harrington assured Governor Townsend that he will make an effort to have the connecting link built this year, either out of the State fund or the Federal fund which will come to Maryland. The connecting link will comprise a road about three and a half miles long, connecting the duPont boulevard's southern terminus at Selbyville with the Maryland system at Berlin. The duPont boulevard has been completed, chiefly of reinforced concrete, from Selbyville at the Maryland State line to Georgetown, a distance of 20 miles, and it has been graded 10 miles north from Georgetown. The right of way has been secured largely through the efforts of Governor Townsend and other Sussex men who are co-operating with the Governor in that behalf. north to the Kent line at Milford. It is understood that efforts are soon to pe resumed looking toward obtaining the right of way through Kent county.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

ODESSA

Miss Reba Thornton, of Wilmington spent Sunday with her parents David Thornton and wife.

Charles Kronemier, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents Henry Kronemier and wife.

Miss Viola Smith, of Newark, spent the Easter holidays with her mother Mrs. Ella Smith.

Mrs. Marshall Thornton and children are visiting relatives near Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, of Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. French and Mrs. Martha Cattes, of Philadelphia, were Sunday guests of Mrs. William Eccles and daughter.

Mrs. Williams, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Ballard Lodge and family who have been visiting G. L. Townsend and family left for their home in Cleveland, Ohio on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. B. Spicer and Mrs. O. C. Stevens were Wilmington visitors this week.

Misses Gertrude and Helen Wallace, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "How God Guides." Leader, Mrs. Sophia Megee. All are welcome.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Garden seed in Bulks at Evan's Feed Store.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Cheapest to buy garden seed in bulks at Evan's Feed Store.

New Wall paper at lowest Prices, left over stock to close out cheap. PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE.

Clover, Alsyke and Timothy Seed. Seed Oats and fertilizer stored in warehouse for immediate delivery. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WANTED—A Ford Roadster, used some. Must be in good condition. P. O. Box 65, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—A four cylinder, seven passenger Studebaker automobile, 1917 model. Used only seven months, in pink condition. P. O. Box 317. Middletown Delaware.

FOR RENT—Two desirable dwellings with modern improvements, well located and suitable for large families. One has large yard and garage. John Heldmyer Jr.

I have 17 acres of land near Delaware City. 6 acres or more of young fruit trees just bearing. Also 2 properties in Delaware City one a very nice dwelling. JOHN HELDMYER JR.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1917.
At 11 o'clock, A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a Store and dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit:-

BEGINNING at a point on the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street, distance seventy-seven feet and one-inch southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street with the Southeasterly side of Market Street thence Northeasterly by a line of land of A. B. Stayton, parallel with Market St. thirty two feet eight and three-quarter inches thence Easterly by line of said Stayton' land six feet and nine inches more or less to a point distant thirty-eight feet and three and one half inches, North easterly from the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street measured at right angels thereto and eighty-one feet Southeasterly from the Southeasterly side of Market Street, measured at right angels thereto; thence Northeasterly parallel with Market Street fifty-five feet and eleven inches to a point in a line of land now or late of C G. Gabke; thence Northwesterly by said Gabke's land and parallel with Fourteenth Street eighty-one feet to the said Southeasterly side of Market Street aforesaid; thence Southwesterly by the said side of Market Street ninety-four feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of Market Street with the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street; thence Southeasterly by the said side of Fourteenth Street, seventy-seven feet and one inch to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary V. Gallagher and John J. Gallagher, her husband. Mortgagors and tts, and to be sold by THEODORE. W. FRANCIS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 12th, 1917.

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

The Transcript, $1.00

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During APRIL 1917
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During APRIL 1917.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

ELECTION

LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION

Pursuant to the call of the Commissions of THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

An Annual Election of the Tax-payers of said Town will be held at the office of D W Stevens, Justice of the Peace, on South Broad St., in Middletown, aforesaid,

ON MONDAY, MAY 7th, 1917

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTing

One member of the Board of Light and Water Commission for five years.

At said election each tax-payer shall have one vote for each and every dollar and fractional part of a dollar paid by him, her or it respectively, as town tax for the year next preceding said election and all tax-payers shall have the right to vote at such election, in person or by proxy, duly signed and witnessed.

The polls will open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS:

No person shall be eligible as a member of the Board of Light and Water Commission unless he be a qualified voter of said Town of Middletown and a majority of the members of the said Board of Light and Water Commission shall have paid a town tax of ten or more dollars during the year preceding said election.

W. S. LETHERBURY, Pres.
W. N. DONOVAN, Sec.
Middletown, Del., April 11th, 1917.

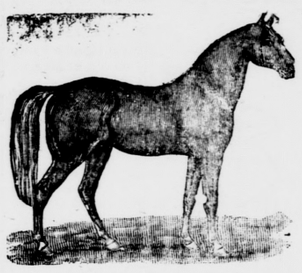
DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

1917 SEASON 1917



FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr."

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported. French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money,
Phone 225-31 iddletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

HOTEL

Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashiohable part of Atlantic City, centeraly located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and having the latest fire escapes put in most all the sleeping rooms, the hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday before Palm Sunday and will be heated with steam. Easter rates, American, $2.00 per day up, $10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Jitney 10c from any station to the hotel, don't pay more.

A. C. CHANNELL,
18,Season Owner and Prop.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	23,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FOR SALE!
1000 Chestnut Posts
SEVEN FOOT LONG

These posts are now in my yard and ready for delivery at 10c each.
FRANK S. CLAYTON,
Chesapeake City, d.

W. B. Corsets
Eastman Kodaks

FOGEL & BURSTAN

"Pictorial" Patterns
Onyx Hosiery

Our Fine Spring Offerings

Our 1917 EASTER SALES the biggest yet! Ever making good our motto, "Each Year Better Than the Last." So we have the keen pleasure of thanking our appreciative patrons for helping us realize this superb result—by far the largest and best Easter Sales in our history as a firm!

The smiling, pleased buyers that for a whole week thronged our Store, gave us every proof of the success of our labors to give the public right here at home full stocks of everything they needed—first-class Goods, Fashion's very latest triumphs, in quality not less than in price, the equal of any offered elsewhere.

We are proud of such an appreciative recognition as that! And while thanking our patrons for it all, we wish to assure them that this agreeable result will stimulate us to make in the future yet greater efforts to please them.

We wish, also, to announce that altho our heavy stocks were much reduced in that busy Easter week, we have so renewed them as to be able now to meet every want of our customers during the Spring season just fairly begun—new Goods—fashionable Goods, every way first-class, in selection, service, quality and prices. Here are several SAMPLE SPECIALS for our lady patrons:

Ladies' Sample Suits

A limited number of Ladies' SAMPLE suits--sizes 16-18-36 and 38, chiefly fine serge or poplin—colors, navy, rose and green. Some of the coats are furnished with small side pleats, and yokes with deep collars and belts—Extraordinary values for only..... $16.50

Ladies' Coats

In new and attractive warm Spring colors—apple-green, bright rose, or sunny gold—whose light hues pleasingly contrasting with Winter's darker shades, give the buyer a new delight in wearing Spring's handsome styles. These choice Coats are only.. $7.50, $20

Just in, a full line of Ladies Wash Skirts of various materials and styles; also a new and large assortment of colored Wash Dresses for Children besides little Skirts and Middy Blouses. Also New Dress Goods for Cool Summer Costumes.

We wish to call special attention to our offerings of Light Summer Underwear for men, women and children, because these goods, having been bought last year before the rise in prices, we are selling them for 10 to 25 percent lower than present prices elsewhere!

New Millinery

The rush cleaned out our Hat cases as tho a cyclone had struck them! Since then our busy workers have turned out many other beautiful creations to replace them. So all ladies desiring handsome, stylish Head-Wear, can here find just what will please them, every shape or color. Also always on sale, a big variety of Untrimed Shapes of every kind and Style with trimmings as desired.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Pinch Back Suits
Belt Back Suits
Patch Pocket Suits

for the Young Fellows, sizes 34 to 40 chest. High School Boys' sizes 15 to 19 years.
Young Men's, $10 to $30.
High School, $8 to $20.
All the new Clothes, Shades and Textures, Mohair Lined and Silk Lined, Quarter and Half Lined Coats, in all the latest and best models.

Dunlap and tetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Boyden Shoes

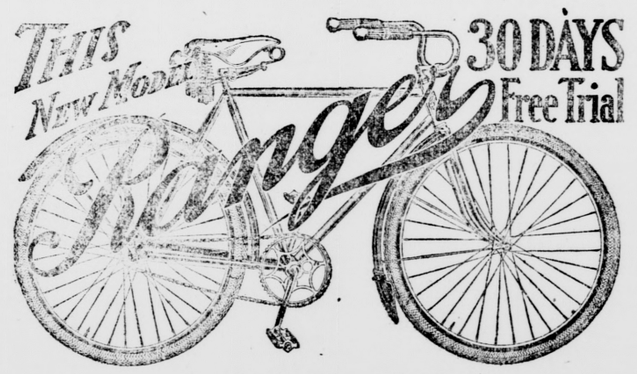
with hundreds of other best makes and everything that Men and Boys wear.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

FOR SALE

One 20 horse power Farquar traction engine, in good condition. Owner has no further use for this engine.

ALFRED McDOWELL
MARSHALLTON,
DELAWARE.



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of "Ranger" Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from $11.75, $13.75, $15.75 up. There is a MEAD bicycle for every rider, at a price made possible only by our FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you all charges prepaid your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL. This wonderful offer is absolutely genuine. No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, Electric Lighting Outfits, all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for making your old Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at HALF USUAL PRICES. Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

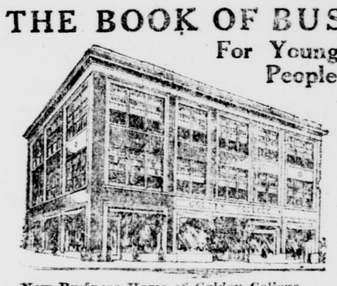
RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new "RANGER." You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale; why not can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. DO NOT BUY until you get it and our wonderful new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE
For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.